

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1878.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
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SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1878.

TO HIS GRACE JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

We have the honour, in conformity with the 112th sec. of the 5th & 6th Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1878, being the tenth since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

SEA FISHERIES.

According to the returns received from the Coast Guard, the number of vessels engaged in fishing for sale in 1878 was 5,759, the number of men so engaged 19,920, and boys 806.

Of the above, 1,525 vessels were solely engaged in fishing, with crews amounting to 6,319, men and boys. The remainder, 4,234 vessels, with 14,407 men and boys, were only partially so engaged.

The foregoing shows an increase of 377 vessels, and 333 men and boys employed in the Sea Fisheries of Ireland, as compared with the returns for 1877.

Although every effort has been made to secure accuracy in the returns of boats and persons engaged in the fisheries, we cannot say that this has yet been attained, but it is believed, that, on the whole, the present return is more correct than those hitherto issued.

It may appear strange that it should be difficult to secure accuracy in such returns, but when it is remembered, that the subordinate officers of Coast Guards in charge of the different stations, who have to prepare these returns, are frequently changed, the great extent of many of their Guards, and the reluctance shown by the fishermen in some parts of the coast to give information, the difficulty will be more easily understood.

The following is an extract from the instructions issued by this Department for the year 1878, for the guidance of officers in performing this duty :—

"1. Every boat engaged in sea fishing where any portion of the fish is sold should be included in this Return, whether Registered or Unregistered.

"2. No vessel or boat should be returned as a fishing craft unless some portion of the fish taken is sold.

"3. Return only as fishermen, persons employed in sea fishing boats that capture for purpose of sale.

"4. As fishermen frequently fish in different boats, according to the season, care should be taken that the names of such men are shown only in one place.

"5. Every effort should be made to enforce the Registry of all Boats used for Fishing, when any part of the fish is sold.—Boats engaged only in Salmon Fishing need not be so registered.

"As many fishermen entertain groundless objections to registering, it should be explained to them that they incur no liability or expense by registration, and are liable to a penalty for neglecting it."

Notwithstanding these instructions, which it is considered should be sufficient to ensure correctness and uniformity, it is found that some of the Officers take different views of what is required ; hence the great difficulty above referred to.

We feel bound again to bring under Your Grace's notice the fact that the usefulness of this Department would be very largely increased, if we had attached to it a properly equipped vessel, which would enable us, not only to visit islands situated off the coast, but, to carry out experiments in different modes of fishing, and for the discovery of new fishing grounds.

It has often been alleged that, off the west coast, very large and productive banks, which abound with valuable fish, are to be found, and it is believed that different kinds of fish, which are not generally looked for, and but little known in this country, frequent parts of our coasts.

Such matters as these require to be thoroughly investigated, and we respectfully submit that the advantages, which it is believed would result to the country from such investigations, would far outweigh the cost of providing this Department with the means of making them.

As usual, the conduct of the fishermen around the coast is reported as very satisfactory.

GALWAY BAY.

The removal of the restrictions against trawling in certain parts of Galway Bay, by our Bye-law, dated 31st August, 1877, and which was confirmed and came into force on the 11th February, 1878, has been found beneficial in securing a large capture of fish by the trawlers, whilst at the same time the line fishermen have also had a very successful season.

It was anticipated by many persons that the removal of the restrictions might lead to considerable opposition and resistance on the part of some of the parties interested; but, happily, up to the present no serious unpleasantness has resulted.

Some complaints have been received of the trawlers having damaged and carried away portions of the lines of some of the local fishermen. These reports have been rather exaggerated, but it is hoped that by the exercise of greater caution on the part of the trawlers, no future grounds of complaint will arise.

TRAWLING ON THE EAST COAST.

In our last Annual Report mention was made of our intention to hold inquiries to ascertain whether or not it would be desirable to make some change in the regulations respecting trawling along portions of the east coast.

Up to the present, the pressure of our other duties has prevented our being able to hold these inquiries, but we trust in a short time to have the subject investigated, especially as representations have been made to us in the interest of some of the trawl fishermen.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

Nothing especially deserving attention has occurred in respect of the oyster fisheries.

There was a fair fall of spat in some localities, but it was by no means general.

Seven new licences to plant oysters have been granted, and four withdrawn.

The Arklow fishery produced 7,325 barrels. During the year the price realized averaged £1 per barrel.

The French oysters, laid down in the private beds, have in some cases, thriven well, but it cannot be said that they have proved quite successful, generally. Most of these were imported from Arcachon.

In his Report on the Oyster Fisheries of France, dated 26th February, 1878, Major Hayes, at pages 22 and 23, remarks that along the French coast he found "in proceeding south the invariable opinion at the different places to be much in favour of the oysters imported from the district of Auray; they were said to be hardier, that they thrive better, and that the loss in transport is less than those from Arcachon."

In only one place in Ireland have oysters been imported from Auray, viz., at Omeara, Carlingford Lough, by C. O. Woodhouse, esq., and his experience fully bears out the opinions of the French cultivators. It is understood that the loss in those imported by him has not amounted to three per cent.; they have thriven well; and have become since they were laid down more like the native Irish oyster than any brought from the Arcachon district.

We are strongly of opinion that it would be to the advantage of oyster culturists generally, to import from the Auray or Vannes districts instead of Arcachon. It should be remembered that the two former places are somewhere about 150 or 160 miles further north than the latter; the temperature consequently is not nearly so high, and thus does not differ in so great a degree from our own climate.

Hitherto, difficulties in obtaining direct transit from Auray or Vannes to Ireland have been greater than from Arcachon, but these can be surmounted; and it is understood that through rates may be obtained to Dublin or Greenore by communicating with the authorities of the London and North Western Railway Company.

THE HERRING FISHERIES.

The quantity of Herrings captured at nine places from which we are enabled to procure reliable statistics amounted to 169,603 mense. The average price per mense at which they were sold was £1 2s. 9d., producing in the aggregate a sum of £220,378 as compared with 284,424 mense, averaging £1 5s. 9d. per mense, taken in 1877.

Very large quantities are taken along the western coast, but it is impossible to obtain reliable returns of the capture.

HERRING FISHERY, 1878.

	Boats employed, and highest number on any one day.				Total Capture.	Average Price.	Value.
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Misc.			
					Mense.	£ s. d.	£
Howth, between 24th May and 7th Dec., 1878.	210	915	330	310	65,060	1 3 8	86,634
Arklow, between 9th June and 15th Dec., 1878.	—	—	91	—	6,359	0 14 8	1,295
Kinsale, between 25th April and 21st Dec., 1878.	—	20	22	5	1,379	1 17 8	2,545
Greenore, between 4th June and 27th Nov., 1878.	—	5	43	11	40,134	1 3 8	55,158
Argyles, between 25th May and 7th Dec., 1878.	40	150	73	37	28,125	1 1 10	40,830
Oswestry and Warrington, between 4th June and 15th Oct., 1878.	—	18	59	165	453	1 4 0	345
Kilbeg, between 1st June and 1st Nov., 1878.	200	43	75	—	1,340	1 5 0	1,625
Annalong, " " " " " "	—	—	35	—	9,000	1 0 0	5,000
Coastown, " " " " " "	—	—	35	—	1,028	0 16 0	1,574
					169,603	1 2 9	220,378

It will be seen that the number of Irish boats employed in the herring fishery has largely increased since 1877.

It may be well to refer to a mistaken idea which prevails largely in this country on the subject of the herring fishery, with regard to the alleged disadvantages the Irish fishery labours under in not having an established government brand for cured herrings, as in Scotland.

In the year 1876 we received instructions from the Chief Secretary to inquire into and report for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant our opinion upon the advisability of extending to Ireland the Scotch system of branding herrings, and also whether any practical benefit would really be derived from such extension, having regard to the circumstances of the Irish herring fishery trade.

It should be borne in mind, that, at the great centres of the herring fishery in Ireland, the fish are sold by auction directly after being caught, and are paid for on the spot; and the great bulk is immediately dispatched to England by special steamers employed for the purpose.

The following is an extract from the unanimous report made by our Board, dated January, 1877:—

"One of our Board (Mr. Brady), proceeded to Scotland and investigated the details connected with the Scotch herring fisheries, and the branding system pursued in certain places there. A copy of his report is annexed." (Copy sent with report).

"Inquiries were also held at the principal herring fishery stations in Ireland by Mr. Blake and Major Hayes, and we investigated the subject from time to time at other places, as opportunity offered.

"After a very careful consideration of the question on every point, we have to report that we are unable to recommend that the branding system should be extended to this country, and in this we are mainly influenced by the following reasons:—

"1st. Although it has from time to time been argued that the introduction of the brand would lead to a further development of the herring fisheries in Ireland, we have been unable to find that any *bona fide* desire for it exists amongst the Irish fishermen or curers.

"2nd. It appears that in Scotland, where the fish are cured for the foreign markets, the price received by the fishermen is about 22s. per cran of 960 herrings; whereas in Ireland, sold by auction immediately after being caught, they have realised much higher prices to the curers, as will be seen by the following average prices of the last four years. The Irish herrings realised—

"In 1873—£1 5s. per mense of 630—equal to about £1 10s. 9d. per cran.

"1874—Irish herrings sold at 18s. 9d. per mense—equal to £1 7s. 4½d. per cran.

"1875—Irish herrings sold at £1 1s. 9d. per mense—equal to about £1 12s. 7½d. per cran.

"1876—Irish herrings sold at £1 6s. per mense—equal to £1 19s. per cran.

" These figures show that under present circumstances the Irish fishermen realize much higher prices than those obtained in Scotland.

" 3rd. Any harrings cured as present in Ireland, as a matter of fact, sell at higher prices than can be obtained for the highest brand of Scotch harrings. Therefore, in our opinion, the extension to Ireland of the Scotch herring system would not be advisable, and we consider that no material benefit would really be derived from such extension, having regard to the circumstances of the Irish fishery trade."

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

The Kinsale fishery for 1878 was not so satisfactory as the season 1877, the gross capture, as taken from the returns, amounting only to 92,626 boxes of six score each, as compared with 114,362 boxes in the previous year.

The prices realised varied from 90s., the highest, to 5s., the lowest, per box, producing in the aggregate a sum of £97,788 8s. 6d., being an average of a little over 21s. per box.

It is believed that the season would have been a very successful one but for the destructive gale which set in on the 26th March, and which resulted in placing about half the fleet *hors de combat*.

Large numbers of boats lost their entire trains of nets, and on the 3rd April it was estimated that not more than one-third of the fleet was able to fish—many boats with only half trains. Seventy or eighty boats had to return home to procure new trains, whilst many others were engaged in repairing and clearing what little they had left.

It is but seldom that any loss of life occurs amongst the fleet attending the mackerel fishery, but on the present occasion we regret to say that eleven men were lost—viz., 7 men, the entire crew of the *Somerset*, No. 49, of Peel, which foundered with all hands; two men of the *Mary Lily*, of Port St. Mary, and two men from the *Dolly Varden*, of Arklow; altogether, eleven men.

One boat owner is believed to have lost over £2,000 in consequence of the gale, and the total loss is estimated at between twenty-five and thirty thousand pounds.

A great part of the month of April was thus lost to a large portion of the fleet, which fully accounts for the diminished capture.

In last year's Report we referred to the great desirability of the port of Kinsale being provided with the usual storm signals, and in February, 1877, we made a representation on the subject to the authorities. After a lengthened correspondence with various departments, the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade consented to grant the use of the storm signals, and to cause notices of any serious atmospheric disturbance to be forwarded from time to time.

The Admiralty also having consented to the signals being placed in charge of the chief officer of Coast Guard at Summer Cove, Kinsale, and the Harbour Commissioners having provided certain necessary gear in the way of ropes and blocks, the signals were duly established since June last.

We trust that in the coming season, and for the future, this will be a means of guarding against a repetition of the serious catastrophes of 1876-7.

During the season there were 265 English and Manx boats, 20 Scotch, and 190 Irish attending the mackerel fishery, being a further increase of Irish boats since last year of 18, and since 1871 of 90, thus showing year by year that more interest is being exhibited in Ireland in developing this important fishery.

During the season nine vessels arrived from Norway laden with ice, their gross tonnage amounting to 5,707 tons. The ice was stored at Kinsale in twenty-one vessels used as hulks, their tonnage amounting to 2,103 tons.

Eight steamers and four Jersey cutters were constantly employed, besides occasional tug-boats from Queenstown, conveying the fish to England.

In addition to our own fleet, there were 107 French luggers employed at the fishery, and it is believed many of them filled up two or three times, returning each time to the fishing ground after taking their cargoes to France.

Complaints were made of some of the French crews interfering with the nets of our boats; but, as far as could be ascertained, after due inquiry, the complaints were unfounded.

A certain amount of jealousy prevails against foreigners coming on the fishing ground, more especially amongst the Manx fishermen; and we fear this will always continue: but as a rule the foreign boats fish far out to sea, to the westward, and generally keep clear of our boats.

It might be worth the attention of parties engaged in the mackerel fishing, to consider whether in some things they might not with advantage take a lesson from the Frenchmen. The French boats are larger than ours, their nets much longer, and many of them have on board a small engine with which to haul their nets and to raise their

masts. In a few cases they are provided with a small screw propeller, which can be connected with the engine, when required, to move to or from the fishing ground in adverse winds or calms, thus saving much time—a matter of importance, in a season, which only lasts about three months.

Mackerel in considerable quantities are captured off many other parts of the coasts; but, as conveyance to the English markets is difficult, they are generally consumed locally. During March and April the prices for mackerel ranged high, but at the end of April and during May they fell considerably. A few boats then took out their herring nets, and were fairly successful, the average take per boat, per week, being about £27. In some cases they were more fortunate, their capture amounting in the week to as much as £55 per boat. The herring fishing was done principally by Scotch and Irish boats.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

Pilebards in considerable shoals appeared as usual off many parts of the coasts of Cork and Kerry, especially the former; and if proper arrangements were made for their capture and to cure them for foreign markets, it is believed the enterprise would prove remunerative.

As alluded to in our last Report, a small company was formed at Baltimore, county Cork, with the object of taking and curing these fish. It is understood that they succeeded in curing between three and four hundred hogheads, the greater part of these having been purchased from the local fishermen. From some cause which has not been explained to us, the nets of the company were not as successful as they might have been, their captures not much exceeding one-fourth of what was cured.

We entertain little doubt that fisheries of this kind properly worked, with the necessary appliances for curing, would pay satisfactorily in some parts of the coast.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

The following, which has been received from the Commissioners of Public Works, will show what progress has been made since our Report of last year:—

1. Giller Quay, county Louth,	Completed and handed over to county. Total expenditure in the construction, £9,358 12s. 6d.
2. Pool-Merrin, Gortalla, county Donegal,	Engineer's examination not yet made.
3. Malinbeg, county Donegal,	Do. do.
4. Port-Orla, Clogher Head,	Completed. Additional works if undertaken can be completed this season.
5. Tawnay, county Donegal,	Engineer's examination not yet made.
6. Muckross, county Donegal,	Do. do.
7. Ballyvaughan, county Donegal,	Do. do.
8. Sontary Island, county Clare,	Engineer's estimate £700. Communicated to memorialists—no reply.
9. Borenapenka, Ballyvaughan, county Clare,	Will be completed early this year.
10. Smergoon or Poolilly, county Galway,	Engineer's examination not yet made.
11. Malinbeg, county Mayo,	Engineer's estimate sent to memorialists. Awaits presentation and contribution.
12. Seilly, Kinsale, county Cork,	Inquiry as to the best site pending.
13. Buxton Port, county Donegal,	Engineer's estimate sent to memorialists, who propose a smaller sum.
14. North Harbour, or Keane's Port, Cape Clear, county Cork,	In progress. Will be completed within next year.
15. Ardglass, county Down,	In progress. Contractor to complete work by 1st December, 1860.
16. Checkpoint, county Waterford,	Not yet reported on by Engineer.

It is to be regretted that the decision of the Treasury not to grant Loans in aid of Fishery Piers, until the Harbours of Ardglass and Arilow have been completed, remains still in force. The advantage to the country generally of providing safe and convenient shelter for fishing boats would in our opinion be of such importance in developing the fisheries around our coasts as ought to secure that every encouragement should be given to provide them wherever required.

The important work now being carried on at Ardglass Harbour, which we have recently inspected, we have little doubt will, when completed, give a great impetus to the east coast herring fishery, not only by tending to increase the number of fishing vessels but by enabling the fishermen to continue their fishing to a later period in each season than hitherto.

The want of shelter in the harbour, in consequence of the partial destruction of the old pier, rendered it so unsafe in certain winds, which prevail late in the season,

that the herring fleet have generally to take their departure at an earlier period than they would otherwise have done.

It is hoped that in carrying out this most important work the existence of a very dangerous ledge of rocks almost in the centre of the harbour has not been overlooked. The ledge alluded to, called the "Churn Rock," has long been regarded with dread by the fishermen, and several wrecks have occurred upon it—its removal, during the progress of the present work, could be easily accomplished, and would largely increase the harbour accommodation, which is much needed; unless this is done the harbour will always be insufficient for the requirements of the herring fishing fleet.

REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

Reports will be found from the inspectors, with regard to the administration of this fund in their respective divisions.

The amount available for 1878 was £6,741. The sum applied for, £11,302 14s., embracing 557 applications and comprising 945 persons.

300 loans comprising 457 persons for £5,588 16s. were recommended. 21 loans were cancelled or not perfected for £308, so that £5,197 10s. was actually issued on 279 loans up to date of this Report.

In the county Limerick £625 available, but only one application was received.

In county Sligo £267 was issued out of £449 available, and in the county Kerry £2,304 was taken up out of £2,450 available. As will be seen in the Appendix, with the exception of the counties of Leitrim and Limerick, the amount applied for far exceeded the amount available.

In the four years since the passing of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act, up to 31st December, 1878, 1,078 loans for a total sum of £19,352 have been made, and up to that date repayments have been received amounting to £10,776 3s. 6d.

The amount overdue up to the present time is £228 14s. 4d.—much of this will be recovered—so that the losses by defaulters will, as far as we can at present form an estimate, be more than provided for by the rate of interest ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) charged, and thus the original fund will be preserved intact.

Considering the bad harvest of 1878, and the bad fishing season in many parts of the country, we cannot but consider that the results, up to the present, are most satisfactory.

STATE OF THE SEA FISHERIES.

DUBLIN DIVISION.

From Howth to Greystones, both Stations inclusive.

According to the Coast Guard Returns there are in this division 193 fishing craft, with 723 men and 104 boys employed in same, as compared with 199 vessels and boats, with 555 men and 64 boys, in 1877.

Trawling, long and hand lines, and draft nets are the means of capture.

Large shoals of mackerel appeared off Greystones in August and September, for which adequate means of capture existed. Herrings, cod, plaice, soles, turbot, whiting, and other fish are caught.

The only lobster and crab fishing in this district is at Bray Head, and between Dalkey and Bullock. About 3 dozen lobsters and 5 dozen crabs a week during the season were taken here, but the size was small.

The conduct of the fishermen throughout the district was good.

No part of the division is unguarded.

Oyster Fisheries.

From the oyster beds of Clontarf about £280 worth of oysters were sold during the year. The Sutton oyster beds, from stock laid down in 1877, at a cost of £2,007, sent to the market 248,000 large oysters and 245,000 small ones, realizing altogether £2,852 1s. 6d.

ARROW DIVISION.

From the Breaches, County Wicklow, North, to the Sluices, near Cahore, County Wexford, South, a length of 56½ miles.

No portion of this division unguarded.

The Coastguard Returns show as employed in the fisheries during 1878, 345 vessels, 1,347 men, and 67 boys, which, as compared with our report of last year, would give an apparent increase of 3 vessels, but a decrease of 284 men and an increase of 58 boys.

Of the boats, 9 were of the first class, 261 second, and 55 of the third.

The fish principally taken are herrings, cod, oysters, and trawl fish. Mode of fishing, nets, lines, dredges, and trawls.

There were 7,325 barrels of oysters taken from the banks. Average price per barrel 20s., realizing £7,325.

From one ground it is reported that the spitting was much the same as in 1877. In the Arklow ground the report is unfavourable.

Shoals of mackerel appeared about a quarter of a mile from the shore in September between Ardmore and Mizen Head, a little south of Wicklow.

It is understood that although nothing definite has, we believe, been decided upon about the projected improvements to Arklow Harbour, yet, that negotiations are going on on the subject, and in the interests of the fisheries it is to be hoped that some decision may be speedily arrived at.

The conduct of the fishermen was good.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

From the Sluices near Cahore to Bannow Bay.

The Harbour of Wexford, from Rosslare to Raven Point, is unguarded, being under the control of the Customs Authorities.

In this division there are 166 boats, 612 men, and 5 boys engaged in sea-fishing. Of these 14 are first class boats, 133 second, and 19 third.

Solely engaged in fishing, 60 boats, 147 men, and 4 boys; partially, 106 boats, 465 men, and 1 boy. Fish generally captured—Herrings, mackerel, cod, bream, conger, pollock, &c.

The modes of fishing are drift and trawl nets, hand and long lines.

Shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared off the coast between August and November.

Lobsters and crabs of fine quality were captured in great numbers around the Saltee Islands, and generally between this and the entrance of Wexford Harbour considerable numbers were taken.

The fishermen are reported as well behaved. Nothing especially deserving note has occurred during the year.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

From East Bank of Bannow Ferry to Ballyvoile Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour.

This division extends along the coast for a distance of 62½ miles, all of which is guarded; but in the estuaries the following portions are unguarded:—

From Oyster Point to Wellington Bridge, 5 miles; from Ballyhack to Fisherstown, 8 miles; from Glass House to Rochestown, 7 miles; from Churchpoint to Blackrock, 10 miles; total 30 miles.

In the division there are 137 boats, 356 men, and 18 boys employed in the sea fisheries—13 first class boats, 100 second class, and 24 third class.

Of the above there are solely engaged in fishing, 20 boats, 49 men, 11 boys; partially so engaged, 117 boats, 307 men, 7 boys.

The fish principally taken are plaice, soles, turbot, brill, bream, cod, hake, ling, mackerel, whiting, and sprats, and occasionally herrings in large quantities.

The modes of fishing are trawling, seines, long-lines, hand-lines, &c.

There has been an unusually good supply of mackerel and sprats, and they are reported to have remained later than usual off the west end of the division.

The supply of lobsters and crabs is stated to have been good.

Oysters are said to be decreasing.

It is reported that off Bonmahon more mackerel, bream, cod, whiting, and mackerel were seen, but the take was not large owing to the want of proper gear for their capture.

The fishermen are reported to have been orderly and well conducted.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

From Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Ballycotton; a distance of 56½ miles.

Unguarded:—From Tullacort Point to Ballyvoile Bridge, two miles; from Mine Head, East, to Corrin River, West, six and three-quarter miles; from Goat Island to Ferry Point, five miles; from Glanwilliam to Ballycivane, five miles; total, 18½ miles.

The Coast Guard returns show as engaged in the sea fisheries 128 boats, 610 men, 6 boys, viz. :—9 first-class boats, 79 second-class, and 40 third-class. Of these 33 boats, 217 men, and 5 boys are shown as solely engaged in fishing, and 95 boats, 393 men, and 1 boy only partially so engaged.

Hake, cod, ling, plaice, soles, mackerel, bream, whiting, and large quantities of sprats were captured.

Large shoals of mackerel, pilchards, and sprats in July, August, and September.

Inadequate means for the capture of mackerel.

Large quantities of lobsters and crabs were taken in the season.

The fishermen reported as very orderly.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

From Garryroe, in Ballycotton Bay, West, to Lane's Cottages, Ringabella Point, East. Length of coast, 110 miles.

Unguarded portion of division :—All the estuary of Cork Harbour, from and including Queenstown to the City of Cork.

The returns show that 209 boats, 564 men, and 55 boys were engaged in the sea fisheries in 1878, viz. :—7 first-class boats, 110 second-class, and 92 third-class. Of these 98 boats, 303 men, 29 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 111 boats, 261 men, and 26 boys only partially so engaged.

Fish generally captured—Turbot, sole, plaice, conger, mackerel, hake, cod, pollock, whiting, bream, gurnard, sprats, and oysters.

The fishing is by means of trawls, long lines, hand lines, and seines.

Mackerel appeared in quantities in August and September, close to the shore, off Ringabella. Not adequate means of capture.

Lobsters and crabs were taken, but not in any great quantity.

The fishermen are reported orderly. Nothing of any importance has occurred since report for 1877.

KINSALE DIVISION.

From Myrtleville Point, East, to Galley Head, West ; a distance of 110 miles.

Unguarded portions :—From Barry's Head to Flat Head (Oyster Haven) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; from Muckross to Virgin Mary Point, Danny Cove, 3 miles 130 yards ; total 4 miles, 1,500 yards.

In 1878 there were 342 boats, 1,632 men, and 107 boys reported to have been engaged in the sea fisheries, viz. :—60 first-class boats, 111 second-class, and 171 third-class. Of these 34 boats, 457 men, and 47 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 258 boats, 1,145 men, and 60 boys as only partially engaged.

The fish found in the greatest quantities off this division are mackerel, herring, sprats, pilchards, bream, pollock, cod, hake, soles, whittings, and scad, and a few oysters.

Large shoals of pilchards, mackerel, scad, and herrings were seen off the coast from June to September, but the principal mackerel fishery is from March to June.

Lobsters and crabs were taken in fair quantities, and the supply is said to be increasing.

In last report mention was made that application had been made with the view of having the Storm Drum Signals established at Kinsale—this has been accomplished, and is in working order at Summer Cove, Kinsale.

Fishermen throughout the division are reported to have been well behaved.

SEABEREEEN DIVISION.

From Galley Head to Snave Bridge—about 170 miles.

Unguarded about 70 miles, viz., Three Castles Head to Carberry Island, Carberry Island to Snave Bridge ; from Rinkle Castle to Ballydehob, besides the Islands of Clear, Sheskin, Ringaroggy, Long, Castle, Horse, and other smaller ones, occasionally visited.

The returns from Coastguard show that in 1878 there were 272 boats, 1,226 men, and 29 boys employed in the sea fisheries ; of these 77 boats, 322 men, and 10 boys, have been solely engaged in fishing ; and 195 boats, 904 men, and 19 boys, partially engaged.

Fish generally taken are cod, ling, mackerel, hake, pollock, bream, pilchards, and scad.

Modes of fishing—seines, band and long lines, trawls, drift nets, and trammels.

Pilchards, in July, August, and September, appeared off the coast in large shoals, and a considerable number were captured.

Shoals, also, of mackerel and herrings were seen at various times from May to July. Considerable quantities of lobsters have been taken in this division, and the capture of lobsters and crabs is reported to have been very large.

The fishermen reported to have been well behaved throughout this division.

CASLETOWN DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge to Snave Bridge, Bantry Bay.

A considerable portion of the coast in this Division is unguarded, viz. :—From Carriglass to Snave Bridge, 16 miles ; Clonderry Head to Kenmare, 14 miles ; Cod's Head to Ardellagran Point, 4 miles ; Garrinish Bay to Dursey, 6 miles ; Dursey Head to Pulteen 7 miles.

The returns show that in 1878 there were 133 boats, 689 men, and 10 boys, engaged in the sea fisheries, viz., solely engaged in fishing, 6 boats and 23 men ; only partially engaged, 127 boats, 666 men, and 10 boys.

The fish in general frequenting the coast are mackerel, pilchards, herrings, cod, ling, hake, pollock, whiting, &c.

Modes of capture—seines, herring nets, long lines, and hand lines.

The fishing during the year has not been as good as during the year 1877, but off the Dursey Island it is reported that large quantities of mackerel were taken late in the season.

Herrings and pilchards were seen in large shoals off the Allihies ground, but the fishermen were not provided with proper means for their capture.

A few lobsters were taken.

The fishermen are reported to have been quiet and orderly.

KILLARNEY DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge, south, to Blennerville Bridge, near Tralee, north.

Length of coast line, 281 miles. Unguarded 56 miles, viz. :—Inch to Castlemaine, 14 miles ; Sleas Head to Clogher Head and the Blasket, 8 miles ; Brandon Creek to Blennerville and Maharees, 34 miles. Total, 56 miles.

By the Coastguard returns there were 314 boats, 1,395 men and 9 boys, engaged in the sea fisheries, viz. :—Solely engaged in fishing 133 boats and 478 men ; partially engaged, 181 boats, 917 men, and 9 boys.

The kinds of fish generally captured is—turbot, soles, bream, brit, plaice, cod, ling, hake, pollock, shad, mackerel, pilchards, &c.

Fish it is reported were generally scarce throughout the district during 1878.

Large shoals of mackerel and pilchards were seen off Ballydavid Guard. Quantities of herrings, mackerel, and pilchards were seen, and the captures were considerable.

A considerable quantity of lobsters were taken during the year.

The fishermen are reported as orderly and well behaved.

BALLYHEGUR DIVISION.

From Blennerville, County Kerry, to Foynes, County Limerick.

Extent of division, seventy-five miles, of which there are forty-nine unguarded.

There are 88 boats registered, viz., 1 first-class, 34 second, and 53 third-class ; and crews of 237 men and 3 boys. Of these boats there are solely engaged in fishing 9 second and 9 third-class, and only partially engaged, 1 first, 25 second, and 53 third-class. This return shows an increase of 5 boats during the year. Very little fishing is carried on in this division ; the chief place where fish are caught is in Tralee Bay. The people are generally small farmers, and only follow fishing occasionally. The modes of fishing are long lines and drift nets for herrings. A large shoal of the latter and mackerel appeared on the Kerry shore of the Shannon in September, and a good many were captured ; but owing to the weather becoming very bad the fishing could not be continued and the fish disappeared. No mackerel were taken, as there are no mackerel nets in this locality. Large shoals appeared from five to seven miles off Tralee Bay in August, and many were captured.

A few lobsters were caught off Kerry Head. The fishermen are generally orderly and peaceable.

Oyster Fisheries.

There are large public banks in Tralee Bay and in the Shannon at Tarbert, Ballydonohoe, Ballylongford, Kiltiery, Longrock, and Carrigeona. They are not improving, and so far as can be ascertained, very little spitting during the past season. Bye-laws are in force, prohibiting the taking of small oysters, but from other onerous duties the Coast Guard find it very difficult to enforce them, and there is no other authority to do so. They frequently overhaul the boats dredging. Some of the private oyster beds in this division are doing well, and the oysters bring a very high price in the market. A large quantity has been imported from France, and the experiment is reported to be successful. The oysters from one private bank bring as much as 15s. a hundred, delivered at the railway station in Tralee, so good is the quality considered.

SEARFIELD DIVISION, COUNTY CLARE.

From Ballycrinion to Canacapple Head.

Extent of division, about 149 miles, of which about 67 are unguarded.

There are registered in this division 155 boats, with crews amounting to 411 men and 4 boys. Of these there are only 14 boats (third-class) and 42 men solely engaged in fishing; and partially engaged, 1 second and 140 third-class boats, with crews amounting to 369 men and 4 boys. This shows an increase of boats registered in the division of 11 boats and 41 men.

Coppet Station.—Ballynacrinon to Querrin. The only fish captured are herrings, and only in small quantities, which are captured by drift nets; no trawling carried on. A small quantity of oysters is taken from Moyne to Querrin, a distance of about six miles, during the season, under £100 worth. The beds are not improving. Unguarded portion of coast at this station about three miles.

Kilrodane Station.—Querrin to Bealnaglass. The fish generally captured are herrings, mackerel, and ling, lobsters and crabs. Large shoals of herrings appeared in July, August, and September, but few were captured. Large shoals of mackerel also appeared to the N.E. of Loop Head in October, but owing to bad weather the canoes could not venture out more than two or three nights, although the people had their mackerel nets ready. The fishermen in this locality suffer particularly from want of a little improvement being made at a place called Goleen, which could be made, at a small expense, a safe place of shelter for the canoes, many of which frequent the harbour. If this were carried out it would be a great incentive to the fishermen, and a large quantity of mackerel, which is now lost, might be taken in the season. Unguarded portion about thirty-seven miles.

Kilkee Station.—Bealnaglass to Doonbeg, about 16 miles.

Cod, ling, and mackerel are the principal fish captured. Large shoals of mackerel appeared close to the shore from August to October. With few exceptions the fishermen are well supplied with means for their capture. Large quantities of very fine lobsters and crabs were captured this year at Kilkee and Parrihy; it is impossible to ascertain, even approximately, the quantity. Unguarded—about thirteen miles.

Searfield Station.—From Doonbeg to Spanish Point.

Bream, ling, mackerel, and lobsters are the descriptions of fish generally captured. Large shoals of mackerel appeared in September and October, about two and a half miles from shore. The people have adequate means for their capture; the weather, however, was against them. Large quantities of lobsters and crabs were captured north and south of Matten Island. Unguarded—about three miles.

Liscannor Station.—From Spanish Point to Canacapple.

Bream, cod, and ling, are the principal descriptions of fish captured; canoes only employed. Lobsters and crabs were taken in a small quantity this year. They abound on the coast, but the difficulty of getting them to market is the great drawback to any improvement. No steps have been as yet taken to remove the rock which is so dangerous at the mouth of the Liscannor Harbour. Unguarded—about twelve miles.

The fishermen in the whole division are reported to be peaceable and orderly.

Oyster Fisheries.

The principal public banks are in Clonderlaw Bay, and they are not improving. Great difficulty exists in enforcing the bye-laws preventing the capture of small oysters, the Coast Guard stations being so far away from the beds, and there being no other authority to do so.

GALWAY DIVISION.

Canamallagh Point, county Clare, to Mace Head, county Galway.

There are registered in this division 444 vessels and boats, with crews of 1,103 men and 34 boys. They embrace of first-class, 10 vessels and 40 men and 10 boys; of second-class, 6 boats and 24 men; and of third-class, 34 boats and 130 men, all being solely engaged in fishing; while there are only partially so engaged of second-class, 182 boats, with 571 men and 10 boys; and of third-class, 191 boats and 338 men and 14 boys. Both the quantity and quality of fish in Galway Bay has improved, as is evidenced by the addition of three trawlers to the fleet, and the well-stocked state of the fish market during the season.

Ballyvaughan Station, guarded.—Black Head to Muckinish Castle, about 10 miles, unguarded from Canamallagh Point to Black Head, and from Muckinish to Claren Bridge, a distance of about 60 miles. The principal descriptions of fish captured are cod, ling, bream, whiting, mackerel, and herrings. The trawling vessels belonging to Galway work also along this shore and round Black Head, and get the finest descriptions of flat-fish. In November and December they get large quantities of very fine plaice inside Glenina. Large shoals of mackerel in July, August, and September, off this coast, but no means of capture except hand lines, and few consequently taken. A slight show of pilchards also, but hardly any herrings made their appearance this year. The capture of round fish by the long line was better than for many years past. There are 7 boats fishing for lobsters at Glenina and Murronegh, and it is estimated that each boat gets about 2 dozen weekly, for which they get from 7s. to 10s. a dozen during the season. This does not prevent them carrying on other fishing at the same time. In the neighbourhood of Glenina or Murronegh accommodation for canoes is greatly required, and improvements might be made at a very inconsiderable cost. At Finvarra a depot for lobsters, crabs and other shell-fish is about being established by an enterprising English firm, who will purchase any shell-fish offered to them in good condition. Crabs abound on this coast, but are not taken, as no sale for them. The opening of this depot will develop a trade in them. There have been no conflicts between the fishermen, who are orderly and peaceable. The trawlers, however, sometimes do great injury to the long lines, dragging through them. It is difficult to avoid them when they are not properly buoyed.

There are several public oyster banks on this coast. They are situated in Tyrone, Kinvarra, and Oranmore Bays; they are not improved. In Tyrone Bay about 45 boats dredged, and in the early part of the season realized from £1 to £1 15s. each per day, but in the latter portion only from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each boat. Very little were taken off Crusheen or Oranmore beds. There was only one month allowed for dredging on the public beds last year, and the weather was too severe to allow dredging to be much carried on during that month—December. There are also a number of private oyster banks in this district, but they are all fattening beds, and produce no spat. About £7,000 worth of oysters annually sold off them. In some places the French oysters have done remarkably well. Complaints are still made of the depredations committed by persons going along the shores in the neighbourhood of private beds, under pretence of gathering winkles, cockles, mussels, &c., and the expense of protecting the oysters is so great that it debars proprietors from laying out capital in more extensive cultivation. It is said these pickers carry away large quantities of oysters, even from beds held under a license. This is certainly a great drawback to a proper system of oyster cultivation.

Barna Station.—Claren Bridge to Crumlin, a distance of about 30 miles; unguarded from Claren Bridge to Blackrock, about 14 miles.

The principal fish captured are turbot, brill, sole, hake, glassen, and mackerel. Very good trawling ground, which is availed of by a large and successful fleet of trawlers. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared in February and September. The herrings used to be caught with a rod and line off the pier at Barna; they were generally of a small description, and the nets were not suitable for them. Small quantities of lobsters and crabs were taken. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The oyster fisheries are said to be improving. There were about 60 boats engaged at dredging, and earned from £3 to £5 each boat.

Castello Station.—Crumlin to Mace Head, about 120 miles; unguarded from Rossneel to Mace Head, about 104 miles.

The principal fish are cod, ling, hake, pollack, pilchards, and mackerel. Mackerel are sometimes in great abundance. They appeared in large shoals in August and September close inshore, but the means of capture were not at all suitable. There is good trawling ground along the coast, which is fully worked. Lobsters and crabs are caught in large quantities. The crabs are not sold; they would not pay the carriage to market.

There are several private oyster beds in this division, but it is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy in what state they are or the quantity of oysters sold. It is estimated at about £20,000 worth.

Arran Island Station.—In these islands there was an increase of 6 boats registered during the year, the total being 3 second and 40 third-class. Of these there were only 2 second and 29 third-class boats solely engaged in fishing, the rest only partially so. Large shoals of mackerel appeared during August, but the means of capture were totally inadequate. Cod, ling, and bream are the principal fish captured. A small quantity of lobsters are taken round North Arran, and at South Arran.

In the whole of the district the fishermen are spoken of as peaceable and orderly, and no conflicts.

Since the trawling boundary has been removed the trawlers have taken large quantities of plaice inside the line, within which trawling was prohibited for many years, but they really only frequent that part of the bay during the short period when plaice set in.

They find it more profitable to trawl outside.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

Mason Island, County Galway, to Daghbeg, County Mayo.

In this division there were registered 657 boats, employing 1,865 men and 46 boys, which were composed of 220 second and 437 third-class, all only partially engaged in fishing. This shows an increase of 116 boats in the division. The division extends for about 261 miles, out of which there are about 191 miles unguarded—the islands of Boffin, Shark, Turk, and nearly all the islands in Clew Bay.

Roundstone Station.—Mason Island to Ballinluna, about 62 miles; unguarded from Mason Island to Fishery Bridge, Ballyconneely, about 41 miles.

The principal fish taken are cod, ling, bream, and congers. Large shoals of mackerel and herrings appear off the coast every harvest, but there are no nets kept ready for their capture. A quantity of fine lobsters are taken, but not many crabs. It is stated that about 3,900 dozen of lobsters were taken during the season.

There are no public oyster banks on this part of the coast.

Bayleek Station.—Slyne Head to Streamstown, a distance of about 30 miles; unguarded from Clifden to Slyne Head, about 17 miles; also the islands.

The same modes of fishing and descriptions of fish as on other parts of this coast. Fishing not carried on regularly as a business. No shoals of fish have been seen off this part of the coast during the year. Very small quantities of lobsters are taken, but fishermen go to the county Mayo coast for this fishing, and remain out several weeks at a time in their open boats.

Cleggan Station.—From Streamstown to Renvyle, about 25 miles; unguarded from Streamstown to Weir, and from Letterfrack to Renvyle, about 13 miles.

Bream, skad, and mackerel are the principal fish captured. A few small shoals of mackerel appeared inshore in August and September; few captured. Only a small quantity of lobsters are taken.

There are private oyster beds in this division, some of which are reported as doing well.

Tully Station.—Renvyle to Roanagh, about 30 miles; unguarded from Rowa to Roanagh, about 20 miles. Mackerel, herrings, bream, coalfish, cod, and pollock are the principal descriptions of fish captured. Large shoals of mackerel appeared during August and September about a mile from the shore, and in Killary Bay, but the nets are not sufficient for their capture. About 100 dozen of lobsters were taken in the season.

Pigeon Point Station.—From Roanagh to Daghbeg, a distance of about 114 miles; unguarded about 100 miles from Roanagh Head to Westport, and from Rosmoney to Daghbeg, and all islands. Herrings, mackerel, bream, cod, ling, and pollock are the principal descriptions of fish taken. No large shoals have appeared this year off this part of the coast.

In the whole district the fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

KERRIE DIVISION.

From Daghbeg to Doona, County Mayo, about 170 miles.

In this division there are registered 57 third-class boats, employing 123 men and 4 boys, all only partially engaged in fishing.

The past season off this part of the coast has been a bad one, the quantity of fish taken being much less than that of previous years. The fishermen are, as a rule, employed about farming, and only occasionally fish when it suits their purpose. The greater part of the men go to other parts of the kingdom early in spring, and do not return till autumn. The fishing is therefore greatly neglected, and the result is that only a small quantity of fish is captured, though it is thought by many the fish are as numerous as ever. Some, however, think they are not as plentiful.

Achillbeg Station.—Achillbeg to Doaghbeg and to Ooega, about 28 miles. Cod, whiting, and bream are the principal fish; cod principally in December, January, and February; whiting in April, May, and June. There was a very fair season in lobsters by the county Galway men, who frequent this part of the coast.

Keel Station.—From Dooga to Ridge Point, about 33 miles. Bream, pollock, congers, and mackerel are the fish most abundant. In July, August, and September large shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared about a mile from the shore; but there are not adequate means for their capture, as the fishermen have not craft or gear suitable. Only a small quantity of lobsters captured during the season.

Bullmouth Station.—From Ridge Point to Achil Sound on the west, and from Doona Head to Ballacraher Bay on the east. None of the boats at this station fished for the purpose of sale during the year. Pollock is the principal fish taken.

In the whole division the fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

From Doona Head to Butter Point, about 73 miles.

The same observations as in previous division are applicable to this. Fishing is only carried on occasionally, when it suits the people, who are mostly farmers. There are registered 183 third-class boats, employing 505 men; but they are all only partially engaged in fishing.

Claggan Station.—Geesalin to Belmullet, about 20 miles; unguarded, Geesalin to Doolough, about 2 miles. Small shoals of herring and mackerel appeared in August and September, half a mile to one mile off the shore. Nets not sufficient for their capture.

Tullaghan Station.—Geesalin to Mooley's Point and round Doohoma, about 14 miles; unguarded from Goolamone to Doona Head, about 10 miles. Herrings are the principal fish taken, but no shoals appeared off the coast. Very little fishing done.

Ballyglass Station.—Erris Head to Shanabec Point, about 12 miles; unguarded, Seal Island to Butter Point, about 10 miles. Cod, ling, turbot, gurnard, pollock, mackerel and herrings, are the principal fish taken. In April large quantities of mackerel were captured, and since then smaller quantities of mackerel and herring, from about 200 yards to 1 mile from the shore in Broadhaven Bay. The means of capture are not adequate. Large quantities of lobsters taken by the county Galway men, who come round in the season.

Elly Bay Station.—From Ardilly Point to Annagh Head, about 15 miles; unguarded about 8 miles from back shore of Elly Bay to Annagh Head. Herrings, mackerel, and whiting are the principal descriptions of fish taken. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared in July and October. The means of capture are not sufficient. Lobsters taken in large quantity by the county Galway men.

In the whole division the fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

BALLYCASTLE, COUNTY MAYO, DIVISION.

From Butter Point, Broadhaven, to Bartragh Gap, Killala.

In this division there are registered 104 boats, employing 501 men, all third-class, and only partially engaged in fishing. Like the neighbouring districts, the people, for the most part, only fish as occasion suits. Although there is fine trawling ground, no trawler is employed for the purpose of capturing for sale. The only vessel that trawls is a yacht belonging to Sir Charles Gore, bart., who fishes for amusement, and takes a quantity of fine fish.

Ross Station.—Gap of Bartragh to Palmerstown Bridge, about 6 miles. Pollock, plaice, sole, mackerel, and herrings are the principal descriptions of fish taken. Mackerel appeared in large quantities in July and August, but the means of taking them were not sufficient. Herrings appeared in September in large shoals, and were captured in large quantities from a quarter to a mile off the shore.

Kilcummin Station.—Rathfran to Ballycastle, about 10 miles; unguarded, Lacken to Downpatrick Head, about 4 miles. Herrings and mackerel are the principal fish cap-

tured. Large shoals appeared from July to September, from 1 to 2 miles off shore; but there were no adequate means of capture. Lobsters and crabs were plentiful during the season, but no sale for crabs.

Ballycastle Station.—There are 7 boats at this station, registered by the Collector of Customs, that did not fish during the past year. Very little fishing carried on in this guard; pollock and coarse ground fish are those principally taken. A few lobsters were also captured by three boats from the county Galway.

Belderrig Station.—From Brandy Point to Glenshilla, about 30 miles; unguarded about 16 miles. Mackerel is the principal fish taken, and large shoals appeared in August and September about two miles off the shore, but there were no adequate means for their capture. Fishing only very partially carried on on this coast.

Portacloy Station.—The same remarks as the former station apply equally to this, save that at Portacloy a large quantity of lobsters were taken.

PULLENIVA.

From Bartragh to Coney's Island, Sligo. About 59 miles.

In this division there are registered 46 boats, employing 165 men and 7 boys, all third-class boats, 10 of them only being solely engaged in fishing, and 36 only partially so. The men who fish along this coast have but bad boats and worse gear, and in consequence of no pier or shelter they seldom venture more than a few hundred yards from the shore. There has been a fair take of lobsters during the season—nearly 18,000, as nearly as could be ascertained, having been sent to market. There was also a fair take of pollock, and a few herrings, mackerel, and whiting. A boat slip is much required at Enniscrone, and some improvement also effected at Dromore Bay, as the boats are often damaged waiting for assistance up the beach, which is very steep. Since the introduction of loans an impetus has been given to fishing in parts of this coast, particularly for lobsters.

Enniscrone Station.—Ballina to Carreenduff, about 12 miles. Herrings, mackerel, whiting, sole, brit, turbot are the principal descriptions of fish taken. Herrings in the largest quantities; more turbot has been taken last season than for many years past. A good quantity of lobsters were also taken at Lacken and Carrowhubbuck.

Pullacherry Station.—Carreenduff to Eskay, about 7 miles. Mackerel and herrings are the principal fish, and they appeared in larges shoals in July and August close inshore, and were captured in large quantities. There are better means for capture here, but the nets require to be made deeper. A good quantity of lobsters were taken.

Pulleniva Station.—Eskay to Dunmoran, about 13 miles. Herrings, mackerel, and pollock are the principal descriptions of fish taken, but herrings in the largest quantities. Several large shoals of mackerel appeared in June and July off Dromore, and herrings in September, but very few were taken in consequence of insufficient gear. A very fair catch of lobsters took place. They were sent principally to the Dublin markets. It is reported that there is plenty of fish along this coast, but the people have not the means to procure boats and gear.

Dromore Station.—Dunmoran to Coney's Island, about 25 miles. Pollock, flat-fish, cod, gurnard, and herrings are the principal descriptions taken, but all only in small quantities. A few shoals of herrings appeared off Dunmoran in August and September close inshore, but only a small quantity were captured.

A good quantity of lobsters of a very good quality were taken during the season, as near as can be ascertained, about 300 dozen, which were sold from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per dozen.

There is a public oyster bank in this guard which is said to be improving, and that the spatting was greater last than the previous season; however, only a small quantity, about £50 worth, is taken.

There are some important private oyster beds in the division.

In the whole division the fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

SLIGO DISTRICT

Strandhill, Sligo, to Donegal Abbey.

In this division there were 139 boats registered, employing 577 men and 8 boys, of which there were 1 first, 13 second, and 17 third-class solely engaged in fishing, and 9 second and 99 third-class only partially so engaged. This shows a reduction of 10 boats since last return, which has been caused by 8 boats at Rosse's Point and 2 at Rockley being broken up or their registers returned, as the boats are not used for the purposes of fishing for sale. The return now made approaches accuracy more than those of former

years. The fisheries in this division are reported as decreasing. The long line fishing at Mullaghmore was not so good during the past year, and there has been hardly any herring or mackerel fishing. The fishermen at Bannatroughan, Co. Donegal, are at a great loss for some refuge for their boats.

Rosse's Point Station.—Strandhill to Drumcliffe, 18 miles; unguarded, Strandhill to Sligo, and Lower Rosse's Point to Drumcliffe, about 11 miles.

Oyster dredging is really the only regular description of fishing practised. A public bed exists in Sligo river, but it is not improving. It has been stated that it is hardly worth while dredging now, so few oysters are taken in the season. Cod, ling, pollock, &c., are taken in large quantities by the Rockley fishermen. Some large shoals of herrings appeared off the coast during September, and they are looked for from that time till February.

Rockley Station.—Drumcliffe to Cullimore Point, about 17 miles; unguarded, Drumcliffe to Lissadill, about 6 miles.

Flat-fish, cod, ling, mackerel, and herrings are the principal fish captured. Large shoals of mackerel appeared off the coast during August and September, about half a mile off the shore.

There were no adequate means of capture. Herrings appeared in October and were captured in some quantity, but nothing of any consequence. A good quantity of very fine lobsters and crabs were captured off Ballyconnell, Brown's Bay, and Rockley. At the latter place the harbour which was originally built at the public expense, and was transferred to the Grand Jury, is being allowed to get into a state of delapidation, and it is stated will be a great loss to the fishermen.

Mullaghmore Station.—Streedagh to Bundoran, including Innismurray Island, about 23 miles, and 8 to the Island; unguarded, Streedagh to Rockuragh and Bunduff to Bundoran, about 18 miles.

The same descriptions of fish are taken on this part of the coast. Several small shoals of mackerel, but no herrings or pilchards, appeared in Mullaghmore Bay about half a mile off, in August, but the nets used are not deep enough unless the fish come close inshore.

Large quantities of lobsters were taken, but they were found in largest quantities by the Mullaghmore men off the coast along Darkmore, Pulladiva, Pullacheeney and Emisscroe, and Innismurray Island. There are four private oyster beds in this guard, but they are not improving.

Ballyvaughan Station.—Bundoran to Eske River, Donegal, about 30 miles; unguarded nearly the whole coast.

Herrings, mackerel, cod, ling, plaice, whiting, and bream are the fish taken. Small shoals only of herrings and mackerel appeared this year a quarter to two miles off the shore. No quantity was captured. Lobsters and crabs were captured in good quantity at Kildoney and Bannatroughan. At the latter place the harbour requires something of improvement to afford shelter for boats. At present it is in a bad state of repair and a great loss to the fishermen, being their only place of refuge on this part of the coast. The fishermen complain also that they are not allowed to reap any of the advantages offered to fishermen in the neighbouring county by loans for repairs of boats and providing suitable fishing gear.

In the whole division the fishermen are peaceable and orderly, and no conflicts.

KILTNESS DIVISION.

From Donegal Quay to Lower Ferry, East, county Donegal.

There were, in this division, in 1878, 168 boats, employing 783 men, and 58 boys, as compared with 145 boats, 680 men, and 88 boys, in 1877.

Nets and long and hand lines are the means of capture.

Herrings, mackerel, whiting, cod, and other fish are taken.

The boats, however, in this district are too small for successful fishing, and the gear requires to be better in order to enable the fishermen to pursue their avocation at a greater distance from the coast.

Lobster fishing has been good throughout the district, and very considerable quantities of lobsters have been caught during the season.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The extent of coast line is 140 miles, of which about 16 miles are unguarded.

GUINNESS DIVISION.

From Gweebarra Bar to Mullaghdoe.

There were, in this division, in 1878, 42 boats, employing 133 men, and 16 boys, as compared with 37 boats, 104 men, and 13 boys, in 1877.

Nets and long and hand lines are the means of capture.

Large quantities of mackerel were seen round the islands in June, July, and August, but, from want of adequate means of capture, including a larger class of boats, very few were taken.

Lobsters and crabs were captured in large quantities—more than £1,000 worth having been sold during the season.

The conduct of the fishermen was excellent.

The extent of coast line is 33 miles, of which about 12 miles are unguarded.

RATHMULLIN DIVISION.

From Lough Swilly to Bloody Foreland.

There were in this Division, in 1878, 186 boats, employing 345 men and 23 boys, as compared with 159 boats, 423 men, and 31 boys in 1877.

Herring and mackerel have appeared in large quantities off some portions of the coast, but were not captured in any numbers, in consequence of adequate means not existing. Cod, ling, flounders, and other fish, are taken.

Lobsters and crabs were not taken in any considerable quantity, so far as can be ascertained, except round the coast of Horn Head and Sheephaven Bay. The fishermen have been orderly in their conduct.

In this district, also, the fishing might be largely developed if suitable boats and gear were provided.

The extent of coast line is 120 miles, of which about 25 are unguarded.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

From Inch Embankment, county Donegal, to Magilligan Point, county Derry.

There were in this District, in 1878, 213 boats, with 768 men and 4 boys, as compared with 118 boats, 626 men, and 4 boys in 1877, as recorded in last Report.

Hand and long lines are used in the capture of fish.

Turbot, bream, cod, whiting, and other fish were taken in considerable quantities, and herring in a less degree.

Lobsters and crabs were captured in considerable quantities in the localities of Portmanshall and Portaleen. About 2,016 lobsters and 15,524 crabs were taken in these places; and about 1,920 lobsters and 2,400 crabs were taken by four boats, between Stroove Head and Tremone Head.

It is to be regretted that a disposition has been shown by some of the fishermen in Lough Foyle to encroach on the several fisheries in pursuit of salmon. This has given the Coast Guards some trouble, as they have not sufficient men at the stations to ensure proper inspection of fishing boats at night.

The extent of coast line is 36 miles, of which 22 are unguarded.

Oyster Fisheries.

The oyster banks, between Roe River and Clare River, are not improving.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION.

From Downhill, County Londonderry, to Jenny's Bridge, County Antrim.

There were 140 boats, 270 men, and 4 boys employed in 1878, as compared with 143 boats, 263 men, and 6 boys, in 1877.

Draft-nets, long lines and hand lines are employed in the capture of fish.

Mackerel, pollock, cod, ling, bream, and skate are taken in some quantity.

Lobsters and crabs are caught in considerable numbers, principally between Gob Colliery and Fair Head.

The fishermen of this district are orderly and peaceful.

The immense destruction of river fish, by pollution of flax water throughout the country, has been supplemented here by the loss, in one instance, from this cause, of 100 crabs, near the mouth of the Margy river. Lieutenant Chapman, R.N., in an interesting letter, deals ably with this subject.

The extent of coast line is about 55 miles, of which about nine are unguarded.

CARBICKFERRUS DIVISION.

From Jenny's Bridge to Fort William Park, near Belfast.

In this district, 51 boats, 114 men, and 4 boys were engaged in fishing, in 1878, as compared with 47 boats and 95 men in 1877.

The modes of capture are seines, long lines, hand lines, rods, draft nets, herring nets, and trawls. There is good trawling ground all over Belfast Lough, and it is greatly taken advantage of.

Shoals of herrings appeared off the coast at Ballygally about the middle of August, and very large shoals of herrings appeared off the coast at Whitehead in June and July; but there were no adequate means of capture. Cod, ling, sole, and pollock are also taken.

Lobster and crabs were captured in large quantities in Caralough and Glenarm Bays: about 4,000 of each were taken during the year.

The fishermen are very orderly and well-conducted.

The extent of coast line is 53 miles, no portion of which is unguarded.

Oyster Fisheries.

Oysters are taken all over Belfast Lough. There is one public bed, about one mile in extent, S.S.E. from Whitehead. The amount realized from the oysters taken during the year was about £900. The oysters are generally large, but small quantities of a lesser size are also sold.

DOSAGHADRE DIVISION.

From Tillysburn Head, County Antrim, to Newcastle Quay, County Down.

During 1878, 124 boats, 392 men, and 28 boys were employed, as against 105 boats, 365 men, and 10 boys in 1877.

The modes of fishing practiced are by hand lines, long lines, occasional trawling, drift nets, and seine nets.

Cod, plaice, whiting, pollock, and, in some places, herring are captured. Shoals of herring appeared during the summer about three miles from shore, off Millisle, but were not taken in any quantity from want of adequate means of capture.

About £100 worth of lobsters and crabs were taken during the season by four Groomsport boats; and a small number in the Millisle locality.

The fishermen in this district are orderly. The extent of coast line is 44 miles.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

From Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head.

In 1878, 107 boats, 189 men, and 10 boys were employed, as against 101 boats, 165 men, and 15 boys in 1877.

The modes of capture are nets and hand lines. There is no trawling.

Herrings, mackerel, and cod were taken.

Lobsters and crabs were not taken in large quantities. For three months in the year, about one hundred a week were taken, off Killard Point.

The conduct of the fishermen was good.

Oyster Fisheries.

No oysters were sold in the district this season. Strangford Lough used to produce a considerable quantity of oysters; and it is hoped that their culture may be taken up again, and banks stocked and preserved. Many facilities are afforded, by Strangford Lough, for the successful production of oysters.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

From Sheepland Head to Riverfoot, Kilkeel.

There were employed, in this district, in 1878, 157 boats, 642 men and 33 boys, as compared with 141 boats, 521 men, and 29 boys, in 1877.

The modes of capture are by trammel nets, hand lines, and long lines.

The herring fishery, in connection with Ardglass, is referred to elsewhere. There is good trawling ground six miles S.E. of Annalong, which has lately been much used.

Turbot, whiting, mackerel, haddock, cod, ling, sole, plaice, and other fish are caught largely off Ardglass.

This harbour is now being carried towards completion, and will be of incalculable advantage, not only to the district, but to the country at large.

Lobsters and crabs were taken, in some quantities, in the neighbourhood of Ringfad Point. About 500 of the former, and 1,000 of the latter were captured. About the same number was taken between Annalong and Black Rock.

The fishermen in the district are orderly.

The extent of the coast is about 42 miles, no part of which is unguarded.

CARLINGFORD DIVISION.

From Riverfoot, Kilkool, county Down, to Maiden Tower, Drogheda.

In 1878, 266 boats, 876 men, and 68 boys were employed, as compared with 277 boats, 915 men, and 52 boys, in 1877.

The modes of capture are nets and long lines.

Mussels are taken in considerable quantities in the River Boyne.

Herrings, cod, plaice, turbot, and whiting are captured.

Lobsters and crabs, in certain portions of the district, are reported to be taken in some numbers, though accurate returns have not been obtained.

The conduct of the fishermen generally has been orderly. An exception seems to have occurred in the Carlingford Coast-guard Station, where fishermen from Arklow made themselves troublesome.

The extent of the coast is about 85 miles, of which about 2 miles are unguarded.

Oyster Fisheries.

The principal public oyster fisheries are in Rostrevor Bay, and from the Black Rock to Ballyonan Quay. They are said to be improving, and the spatting was greater than in 1877.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

From Laytown to Baldoye.

In 1878, 96 boats, 452 men, and 22 boys were employed, as compared with 93 boats, 426 men, and 18 boys, in 1877.

The modes of capture are trawling, long lines, hand lines, and herring nets.

Herrings, turbot, plaice, cod, and ling are taken.

Lobsters and crabs have been taken in the Skerries district.

Trawling within the limits has prevailed to a considerable extent, and it is desirable that increased efforts should be made to put down this practice. The Coast Guard will, no doubt, continue their exertions in this direction.

The extent of the coast is about 26 miles, none of which is unguarded.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTIES OF LESTRIM, SLIGO, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, LIMERICK, AND PART OF KERRY.

COUNTY LESTRIM.

In this county there was a sum of £332 available for loans for the year 1878. There was one application received for £10, and it was recommended, but was never taken up by the borrower, and was therefore cancelled. Only a few persons living on the small seaboard of this county follow fishing.

COUNTY SLIGO.

In this county there was a sum of £449 available for the year.

There were 32 applications received from 41 persons, amounting to £551 12s. 6d. There were only 19 loans recommended, amounting to £275, and out of this sum only £267 were issued, the balance not having been taken up. In one case out of these I was obliged to recommend the loan of £24 to be recalled in consequence of the money not having been properly applied. The loans ranged from £5 to £24, and were on the whole fairly expended. I had some difficulty in causing a proper

expenditure in some cases, and I have felt obliged to recommend that no further loans should be given to certain persons who had already obtained loans in consequence of the manner in which their former loans were expended.

When the money has been fairly expended on the matters for which it was lent, it has proved of incalculable benefit to the fishermen.

There have been no arrears of payment of instalments of the loans made in either 1877 or 1878, but there are three cases of loans made in 1875 where the instalments are in arrear, amounting to £12 0s. 6d., and three of those made in 1876, amounting to £5 11s. 7d., making a total of arrears of £17 12s. 1d. up to 31st December last.

The total amount issued in this county for four years was £1,078, out of which there have been repaid £565 10s. 11d.

COUNTY MAYO.

The amount available for this county was £606.

There were 88 applications received from 168 persons, amounting to £1,378. Out of these there were 51 loans recommended, amounting to £622. There were 2 loans afterwards cancelled amounting to £28. The total amount issued on account of these loans was £594. The balance of £36 was not taken up by the applicants, and was therefore cancelled. The loans ranged from £5 to £36.

On the whole, so far as I have been able to ascertain up to the present, the money issued was fairly expended, and proved of great use to the people.

The persons to whom loans were made in this county are of a miserably poor class, and it is not at all surprising that there should be arrears of repayments in many cases. Still, considering their poverty and the depressed state of the country during the year, I do not think that the arrears are excessive. There were out of loans made in 1875, instalments in arrears on the 31st December last, in 6 cases, amounting to £23 16s. 8d.; out of loans made in 1876, instalments in arrears in 6 cases amounting to £22 4s. 5d.; out of loans made in 1877, instalments in arrears in 2 cases, amounting to £4 2s. 4d.; no arrears of loans made in 1878. Total of arrears in the county, £50 3s. 5d. Although this amount is small, I cannot understand why it should be left overdue. In one case an instalment is due since August, 1878. Very close inquiry was made as to the solvency of the sureties before making the loans, and I believe in very few cases will it be found that they are insufficient, if proper steps be taken to enforce payment.

The total amount issued for the 4 years in this county was £2,636, out of which there have been repaid £1,383 2s. 2d. One loan made in 1877, amounting to £12, was recalled in consequence of the money not having been properly applied.

Co. GALWAY.

There was a sum of £1,077 available for this county for the year 1878. There were 188 applications received from 401 persons, amounting to £3,667 19s., out of which there were 87 loans recommended amounting to £1,058 ranging from £5 to £32. I had more difficulty in enforcing the proper expenditure of the loans in this county than probably in any other. Before recommending any of the loans I made the closest personal investigation in the locality into every application received, and selected those applicants which required the money most, and were most likely in my mind to turn it to proper account. I could safely have recommended a much larger sum were it available. The selection obliged to be made, out of so many applicants—401—for so small a sum of money, entailed, I need hardly say, a vast amount of time and attention, and could hardly be done without incurring invidious remarks from many who think that, because they have recommended loans, they should be at once made, without reflecting on the vast number of applications for the amount available.

I was obliged to recommend that loans made in 1877, in 12 cases amounting to £156, should be recalled in consequence of the money not having been properly applied. I am quite sure that as much precaution as possible was used in recommending these loans; but it is quite out of our power to insure that in all cases the money will be properly expended. In every case that we can find out that it has not been—and the expenditure of each loan is strictly inquired into—the parties are at once proceeded against for the repayment of the entire loans.

Up to the present I have not been able, from other duties, to investigate the expenditure of the loans made in 1878, except in a few cases, and I am glad to say they have on the whole been satisfactory. I have not been obliged to recommend any loans to be recalled.

The loans proved of great use to the people, and, when fairly expended, have contributed to increased fishing and improved gear.

There were, up to 31st December last, arrears of instalments of loans made in 1875 in one case amounting to £5 5s.; out of loans made in 1876, arrears in eight cases amounting to £16 19s. 6d.; out of loans made in 1877, arrears in one case amounting to £1 0s. 9d.; none in 1878. Total arrears, £23 5s. 3d. The total amount issued in this county for the four years was £4,335 10s., out of which there have been repaid £2,558 19s. 7d.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

The sum available for this county was £635.

There was one application received for a loan of £6, but from the inquiries I made, and the confidential reports received, I could not recommend this to be made, although the most unexceptionable security for the repayment was offered by the applicant.

There are no *bona-fide* fishermen living in this county. Those who follow fishing generally fish for salmon, for which no loans are recommended.

COUNTY CLARE.

In this county there was available a sum of £343. There were 38 applications received from 55 persons, amounting to £495. Out of these there were 25 loans recommended, amounting to £282, ranging from £5 to £20.

The amount issued was £370. One loan amounting to £12 was cancelled.

I was obliged to recommend loans to be recalled in nine cases out of those made in 1877, amounting to £102, in consequence of the money not having been applied to the purpose for which it was lent. In this county also I experienced great difficulty in enforcing a proper expenditure of the money; but I can with safety say that, except in the cases mentioned above, the several loans have, on the whole, been fairly applied. There were up to 31st December last, arrears of instalments of loans made in 1875, in four cases, amounting to £5 11s. 4d. Out of loans made in 1876, arrears in one case amounting to £2 2s.; out of loans made in 1877, arrears in seven cases, amounting to £17 5s. 1d. Total arrears, £24 18s. 5d.

The amount issued in this county for the four years was £1,320, out of which there have been repaid £668 6s. 5d.

COUNTY KERRY.

From that part of the county included in my district there were 15 applications received from 18 persons, amounting to £294 12s., out of which there were 13 loans recommended, amounting to £206. The amount actually issued was £179, the balance of £27, in two loans, having been cancelled for not being taken up in proper time.

I have not been able as yet to investigate the expenditure of the loans made, but this shall be done as speedily as other business will permit.

There are no arrears of instalments in this part of the County Kerry.

GENERAL REMARKS.

So far, I think the Act of Parliament affording loans to fishermen has proved a success, and an impetus has been given to fishing operations. It is to be regretted that they are not carried out on the west coast on an extensive scale, instead of the uncertain, spasmodic attempts that are made by the poor people living near the coast. This class of persons is unsuitable for large undertakings by themselves, though they might be made useful to others who would enter into the enterprise, which, to command success, must be carried out by the personal superintendence, labour, and active exertions of the principals themselves. Until such persons are found, it is well to foster the industry of the poorer classes who now follow fishing on the west coast, and who at seasons are enabled to bring additional supplies of food into the country.

Without the loans, I have no hesitation in saying that many of them would have been obliged to have abandoned fishing long ago. I should like to see the loans extended to the other maritime counties where they are not now available, and where they would be a great boon to many.

I cannot help saying, in conclusion, that I believe much of the arrears of instalments has been caused by inactivity in enforcing repayment, though I would be glad to see indulgence given in really deserving cases. The security taken in each case that has come under my knowledge has been favourably reported on by those from whom I made

confidential inquiries, and who were competent to give an opinion. I cannot therefore understand why arrears of instalments should be allowed; one even so far back as August, 1876. On this matter we have felt it our duty to correspond with the Board of Works, who alone are chargeable with the issues and recovery of payments.

I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the very great and valuable assistance I have received at all times from the country gentlemen and others to whom I have felt it necessary to apply for confidential information on many occasions.

THOS. F. BRADY.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORTS FOR THE COUNTY OF CORK AND THAT PART OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY LYING BETWEEN DUNSEY ISLAND AND BALLYDAVID HEAD.

COUNTY OF CORK.

Amount available for loans for 1875 was £859. Fifty-eight applications were received, the total sum applied for being £1,872 10s. Of these, seventeen were recommended, one was declined, and sixteen were issued for the full amount available.

All the instalments due up to 31st December, 1877, have been paid.

Of the thirty-six loans recommended in 1876—in twenty-nine the sums lent were expended satisfactorily; two were not expended properly, and were recalled; one was not taken up, and in four cases the expenditure has not been ascertained.

In 1877, of the thirty-two loans recommended for the full amount available, twenty-six were expended satisfactorily, one doubtful, and five not having been so expended have been recommended to be recalled.

In 1878, of the seventeen loans recommended, fourteen have been satisfactorily accounted for, one cancelled, and two not having been expended properly have been recalled.

There are instalments overdue on seven loans, amounting altogether to £36 15s., in four of these cases proceedings have been taken to recover the amounts due, and decrees have been obtained. In the other three the instalments only became due on 1st December last, and will probably be paid in a short time.

This result, after four years in which the Act has been in force, must, I think, be considered very satisfactory.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

Total amount available for 1873 was £2,450. In that part of the county situated in my division one hundred and thirty-seven applications were received, the amount applied for being £3,338. Of these I was able to recommend eighty-seven, for an aggregate sum of £2,361.

In last year's report it was notified that only four instalments of loans, due up to 31st December, 1877, remained unpaid, for a total sum of £13 12s. 4d.; two of these have since been paid.

Of the nineteen loans made in 1876, seventeen it has been ascertained have been correctly expended, and two, not having been properly spent, have been recalled.

Of the six loans made in 1877, four were properly expended, the other two, although not very satisfactorily accounted for, it was not deemed necessary to recall.

In 1878, eighty-seven loans were recommended; of these forty-five were correctly accounted for, two not quite satisfactorily, and eight were recalled as not properly expended.

One loan was not taken up, twenty-four were issued so late in the year that they have not been yet inquired into, and seven were cancelled from various causes.

Up to the 31st December last, after the Act had been in operation four years, 213 loans have been made for a sum in the aggregate of £5,951. The payments to that date amount to £3,196 8s. 7d. The instalments in arrears up to the present time number nine, amounting to £36 1s. 6d. The remainder of the sum issued, however, will not be due for a considerable period.

In the ten cases in arrears prosecutions have been taken in eight, and decrees obtained for the several amounts against the persons in default. The other two only became due on the 1st December last.

I fear that in two cases a loss will accrue, although every precaution was taken before recommending the loans, and the parties were believed to be in every way eligible, and that the loans would be repaid.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

OF DIVISION OF IRELAND extending from DUNMORE HEAD, in the county of Kerry, to MULLAGHMORE, in the county of Sligo, embracing in whole or part the counties of Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, King's, Queen's, Galway, Longford, Westmeath, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Cavan, and Sligo.

No. 8, or LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the county of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the county of Clare, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea coast between those points.

The general condition of the salmon fisheries is satisfactory; though the take of fish during the season of 1878 was less productive than that of 1877. No cause can be assigned for the diminished capture. As I have stated in former reports the actual quantity of fish captured during any year cannot be ascertained, there being a reluctance on the part of most proprietors or lessees of fisheries to give any returns, and the public, who preponderate largely in the open waters of this district, will not do so. The average weight of the fish taken has increased very much of late years. This is owing to the protection afforded to the spent fish when descending. A 40 lb. salmon in the Shannon is now of no uncommon occurrence.

The engines fishing in the public waters of the district have again increased in number this year, while there has been at the same time a great increase also in the number of rods. No complaints have been made of the want of fish in the upper waters, though in some places the angling during the year was not good, while in the higher reaches of the Shannon some large captures were made. The highest price obtained for salmon was 1s. 6d. per lb., and that for peale or grilse was 1s. The average price for the former was about 1s. 3d., and for the latter about 9d.

In former reports I entered fully into the capabilities of this district to produce a much larger quantity of salmon than is at present captured, and the wants of the district generally, and to which I beg to refer. Nothing has occurred to alter any of the opinions I therein expressed.

During the past year several inquiries have been held by myself and my colleagues into various matters connected with the district.

Amongst the rest, in consequence of a representation from the Board of Conservators that there was a difficulty in obtaining convictions for breaches of the by-law prohibiting drift nets inside the low water line of ordinary spring tides in Clonderlaw Bay, a public meeting was held at Kiltush to inquire into the subject, but no evidence was offered so as to enable us to make any alteration in the law, even if such were required. We therefore were obliged to dismiss the application and leave it to the Board of Conservators to take the necessary steps to have an adjudication by a competent tribunal on the points in dispute with regard to the by-law—that is, if its provisions have reference to Clonderlaw Bay.

The by-law prohibiting netting in the River Deel or Askeaton has proved of great use. The river is kept exclusively for angling purposes, and, while it forms a most important feeder to the commercial interests of the Shannon, it has amply repaid in sport the proprietors for the interest they have taken and the money they have expended in its improvement. It can be still more improved by some further outlay, and I know of no set of proprietors on a river in Ireland more deserving of support from the public funds of a district than those on the banks of this river. It is seldom that proprietors can be got to expend money on the improvement of rivers, but in this case they have by their exertions made this river in a few years a most important one. They therefore deserve and should obtain from the Board every encouragement to increased exertions.

The case of the mill dam erected on the River Feale, to which I referred fully in former reports as having been raised in height, and now forming a greater obstacle to the passage of fish than the old dam, has been laid before the Law Officers by your Grace's directions, in accordance with our desire. We have been advised that, although the question raised may be very important, it is one more involving local than imperial interests, and calling rather for the expenditure of local than imperial funds. Immediately we caused an urgent representation to be made on the subject to every member of the Board of Conservators, as we considered

it to be one of vital importance, not only to the upper water fisheries of the river, but to the large commercial and public interests which at present exist in the tideway; and urged again on the Board our conviction that matters should not be left in this state, but that whatever steps were necessary to enforce compliance with the Act, which required that all dams or other erections in rivers since 1842 should be so built or constructed as to allow of, in one or more places, the free ascent of fish, should be taken before further injury was done to the public fisheries.

The Board of Conservators considered the question at a meeting of their body on the 4th November last, when my colleague, Major Hayes, attended to afford the fullest information on the subject.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to make application to the proprietors and others interested in the fisheries of the river above the mill dam for funds to enable the Board to consider what steps should be taken to require a proper fish pass to be made in the dam. I have since learned that something under £2 was offered to be subscribed. The fact is, the commercial interests in the tidal parts of the river, which are enjoyed by the public, so preponderate over those in the upper waters, that it is hard to expect the upper proprietors to subscribe towards an object from which, even if successful, they may derive, comparatively speaking, little advantage.

The public who fish in the tidal waters are, generally speaking, a poor class of people, and consider they have contributed quite sufficiently towards every object when they have paid the License Duty of £3 on their nets. The Board of Conservators have not the funds at their disposal sufficient for protection alone, without involving themselves in what might turn out to be expensive litigation, the results of which might be uncertain; and they allege further, that the offence of erecting dams in rivers without complying with the provisions of the law in not providing fish passes, is not applicable peculiarly to the Limerick District more than to any other in Ireland; and therefore it would be unjust that their funds alone should be expended in settling a question of law applicable to the whole country. We are strongly of opinion that if the erection of dams in rivers, without sufficient passes for the fish, be permitted with impunity, the public must eventually suffer by the diminished supply of fish. That this was the feeling of the Legislature, when it provided that no dams should be erected after the passing of the Act of 1842, unless there were attached to them such facilities for the free ascent of the fish as would be approved by the Commissioners, there cannot be a doubt; but the omission to provide a penalty for non-compliance with the law, requires, as has been decided, that the proceedings should be by indictment. No private individual or Board of Conservators in Ireland, we believe, will be found to have recourse to this uncertain settlement of an important public question—one which must have a vital effect on the supply of valuable food for the public, and which has been already proved so in the case of most of the rivers in England.

As I stated in a former report, I believe the salmon fisheries of Ireland are at present too valuable a commercial commodity to permit, with impunity, any infraction of the requirements of the statute, because there are no local funds available to put the law in motion. So long as no summary remedy by proceeding for such offences in a similar manner to others is not provided, we are of opinion that the matter should be taken up at the public expense, as being one which affects the public most materially.

In my last and former reports I referred to the practice existing in this district of owners of fixed engines removing them to situations other than those shown on the certificates. The parties were cautioned against a repetition of what were considered offences against the statute. We were advised that the establishment of fixed engines in substantially different situations from those specified in the certificates was an illegal practice; that the proper proceeding was to enforce the penalty under 16th section 32 and 33 V., c. 92, and that, if the justices had any difficulty in convicting, they should be required to state a special case for a Superior Court.

Some of these engines were removed distances varying from a quarter to nearly a mile from the situations specified. The Board of Conservators were remonstrated with against allowing these practices; but they had no funds to justify them in undertaking litigation, particularly as it did not interfere with the general supply, and suggested that it was the province of the Inspectors to hold an inquiry, first summoning the persons before them and issuing an order for the abatement of the engine. The matter was again submitted, and we were advised that the question of law involved could not be properly made the subject of judicial decision by the Inspectors, and that the proper proceeding was by summons before magistrates, and that the Local Board of Conservators, or some individual affected, should be the prosecuting party. The Board have declined doing so. We have no power to compel them.

To allow matters to go on in this way will have the effect of rendering the

provisions of the Acts of 1863 and 1868 a nullity, and it becomes our duty to bring the subject now before your Grace.

In my former report I mentioned the very uncertain and unsatisfactory state of the law as regards fixed engines, and to the system allowed by the Board of Conservators of permitting them to be fished for several months without payment of license duty, and to which I beg now to refer.

During the season there were used in this district the following engines:—271 single salmon rods, 43 cross lines, 31 snap nets, 73 draft nets, 137 drift nets, 17 pole nets, 33 stake nets, 1 head weir, 9 boxes or cribs, 133 gape or eyes for taking eels, producing a total revenue of £2,254 5s., which, though appearing a large sum, is inadequate to the requirements of this large district.

There were 48 water bailiffs during the open, and about 105 during the close season employed by the Conservators, at wages ranging from 5s. to £1 per week. Only a few employed by private individuals, and these only to watch trespassers.

During the year there were 110 prosecutions by the Conservators, and 95 convictions obtained; by the Constabulary and others, with the assistance of the secretary of the Conservators, 29, of which 31 were convicted. Offences against the fishery laws appear not to have increased, while there is no perceptible diminution.

The close seasons in this district are—For tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between 31st July and 15th February, save rivers Coshen and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points.

"For Coshen down to its mouth and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June; between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April; between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May."

For angling with single rods and lines:—

"Between 20th September and 1st February, save Coshen and Maigue rivers and their Tributaries; and save all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head. For Coshen and Tributaries, between 31st October and 15th March; for Maigue and Tributaries, between 30th September and 20th February; between Loop Head and Hag's Head, between 30th September and 1st March, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 30th September and 1st April."

The bye-laws in force in the district are as follows:—

IN RIVER SHANNON:—

"Prohibiting net fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley-bridge and the Railway bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.

"Prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as may be the first day of the close season, and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of draft nets, or any other net or nets used as a draft net, having a footrope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—In that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fiddling weir known as the Lar Weir, and a line drawn due north and south across the said River Shannon at the western extremity of Grangus Island.

"Prohibiting draft nets for the capture of fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.

"Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Tormoharry, on the River Shannon.

"Prohibiting having nets for capture of salmon or trout on board any cot or curnagh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley-bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points, between the hours of nine o'clock on Saturday morning and three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley-bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killybeg, in the county of Clare, between eight o'clock on Saturday morning and four o'clock on Monday morning.

"Prohibiting the shooting of fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna-bridge and Shannon-bridge."

IN RIVER SHANNON AND CLONDERLAW BAY:—

"Regulating the use of drift nets as follows:—

"FIRST.—That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Aughlish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Killybeg, in the county of Clare.

"SECOND.—That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"THIRD.—That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"FOURTH.—That no drift nets below, or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughlish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Killybeg, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low-water mark of ordinary spring tides.

"FIFTH.—That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknabakee, in the county of Clare.

"That no drift nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton."

IN LOUGH REE:—

"Permitting the use of nets, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the net is wet."

IN RIVER FERUS:—

"Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Ennis."

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets in the tidal parts of River."

IN RIVER MAJUR:—

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old bridge of Adara."

"Prohibiting use of all nets, except landing nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway bridge below Adara."

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets."

"Prohibiting the shooting of fish."

IN LOUGH DEERG:—

"Permitting the use of nets not exceeding twelve yards in length, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, for the capture of fish other than salmon and trout."

"Prohibiting the use of nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of fish other than eels, between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning."

IN RIVER DEEL OR ASKEATON:—

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets."

"Prohibiting the use of all nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the river situate between Beekon Bridge and the mouth of River as defined."

The principal Rivers in the Limerick District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout, are as follows:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Cashen, . . .	1st June to 31st August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	14th March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Clashin, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Deel or Askeaton, . . .	Not allowed, . . .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Drombeg, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Ennistimon or			
Lahinch, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Fergus, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do., .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Malgra, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	20th February to 30th Sept., do.
Shannon, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.

3, OF GALWAY DISTRICT,

Extends from Hag's Head, in the county Clare, to Slyne Head, in the county Galway, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The take of fish has been less in 1878 than former year. Nothing could more clearly show the difficulty of accounting for the decreased capture of fish than this district. Here the fish may be seen, I may say, in thousands any day in summer when the water is sufficiently low. There are no disturbing influences such as exist in other places to diminish the supply. There are no fixed engines within 100 miles of the river. There is a large free gap in the fishing weirs in the river. The proprietors in the tidal waters expend a large sum of money annually on protection, and everything appears to be well managed. There appears to be a very large supply of fish in the upper waters, and, so far as I could learn, except in a few places, they are well protected, and yet, notwithstanding all, the supply fell short. It is said that fish are running later than usual, and that large quantities are seen ascending after the close season has commenced.

The angling was about equal to that of 1877, which was the best, save one year, for the past eighteen years.

It is very difficult to account for this falling off. I have always stated that there will be fluctuations in salmon fisheries no matter what care is bestowed on them; and I cannot have a better illustration of the correctness of this view than the rivers in this district.

The foregoing observations refer to almost every river in it, but there are in some rivers some additional reasons for increasing capture instead of a falling off, which I think to mention.

In the Ballinahinch river, after a jubilee of two years free from netting, it was natur-

ally expected that there would have been an enormously increased quantity of fish in the third year, which would amply repay not only the commercial but the sporting interest. Netting was resumed last year, but not to the full extent, and I was informed it hardly paid its expenses, while the angling had not improved.

In the Screeb and other rivers no netting has been allowed for several years, and yet the angling was bad.

About 30 water-bailiffs employed by the Conservators in this district, half all the year round, the others from one to three months, at salaries of from £2 to £10. There are about 230 employed by private individuals, the majority of them by the lessees of the tidal fisheries.

The highest price obtained for salmon in this district during the year was 2s. 6d. per lb.; the lowest, 8d. There has been an increase in the size of the fish captured—the average weight of salmon being over 15 lbs., and that of pease or grilse over 6 lbs. There have been no cases of poisoning during the year, and offences against the fishery laws have diminished. There were 18 prosecutions by the Conservators, and two by the constabulary during the year—convictions in all the cases.

During the season the following engines were used in the district:—147 single salmon rods; 9 cross lines and rods; 12 draft nets; 6 trammel nets; 4 boxes or cribs; 21 gape or eyes for taking eels; producing a revenue of £271.

The close seasons in force in the district are as follows:—

For tidal and upper waters:—

"Between 15th August and 1st February."

For angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 15th October and 1st February, save in Castle, Doobulla, Spiddal, Ballinakinch, Cramlin, Screeb, and Inver rivers, which is between 31st October and 1st February."

The bye-laws in force are:—

In GALWAY RIVER, and LOUGHS CORRIE and MASK, and TRINUTARIES:—

"Prohibiting the use of the instrument commonly called *strokeawl* or *snatch*, or any other such instrument."

"Prohibiting the use of nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the rivers known as the Clare and Clare-galway or Turloughmore rivers, in the county of Galway, above the junction of said rivers with Lough Corrib."

"Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch salmon in any tidal or fresh waters in the district with any kind of fish hook covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered."

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballinakinch, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal, . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Castle, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .
Cramlin, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .
Doobulla, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .
Galway, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Inver, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Kilbracken, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Spiddal, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Screeb, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .

10th, BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT,

Extends from Slyn Head, co. Galway, to Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The take of fish in this district during the past year has been also much less than in the preceding one. No reason can be assigned.

The amount of protection is much the same as former years. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers is reported to be less than in preceding year. The spring salmon taken has increased in their average weight—average, 14 to 18 lbs.; that of pease, 5 to 7 lbs. They are nearly all exported.

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished. There were only 7 prosecutions by the Conservators during the year. Some of the proprietors employ private water-bailiffs, but only to a small extent. One proprietor subscribed £32 10s. towards protection.

The following engines were used in the district in 1878, viz.:—53 single salmon rods; 17 draft nets; 1 drift net; 2 pole nets; producing a total revenue of £111—a sum far short of the actually necessary requirements of the district.

There are no pollutions flowing into any of the rivers poisonous to fish.

The close seasons in force are as follows :—

In tidal and fresh waters :—

"Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Loughborough and Carronish rivers and estuaries, which is between 15th September and 1st July."

For angling with single rod :—

"Between 31st October and 1st February, save in Loughborough and Carronish rivers, which is between 31st October and 1st July."

There are no special by-laws in the district.

The principal rivers in the Ballinakill District, and the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon or Trout, are as follows :—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Carronish,	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st July to 31st October, inclusive.
Cliff,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Delphi,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Dawson or Kylemore,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Eriff,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Loughborough,	1st July to 15th Sept., do.	do.	1st July to 31st October, do.

10th, or BASCOM DISTRICT,

Extends from Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo has to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

In this district also the take of fish in 1878 has very much fallen off, and cannot be accounted for. It is reported that the same amount of protection has been afforded as in former years, but there have been no prosecutions by either the Conservators or the Constabulary, and offences against the fishery laws are diminished. From this district emanated the loudest complaints of poaching and lawlessness on the part of the country people. If such an improvement has taken place that there was during a whole year no necessity for prosecutions, a more prosperous state of things than that now reported as to the quantity of fish taken may be hopefully looked forward to.

The number of bailiffs employed by the Conservators was 75, and about 27 by private individuals, chiefly in the open season. No contributions towards the funds are received by the Conservators from any upper proprietors, but in some rivers the lessees of the tidal waters supplement the funds for the purpose of protection in the close season.

The appeal against the order altering the definition of the estuary of the Owenmore and Owenduff rivers was heard during the year, and allowed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council before which it came. As the merits of the question were not entered into, a further application has been received to alter the definition made by our predecessors, and it will form the subject of inquiry during the year.

The following engines were used in 1878 :—31 single salmon rods ; 25 draft nets, and 13 bag nets ; producing a revenue of £325.

The close seasons in the district are as follows :—

For tidal and fresh waters :—

"Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport, Glensmy, Berrishole, and Owengarrig Rivers and Estuaries ; for Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March ; for Glensmy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May ; for Berrishole and Owengarrig and Estuaries 31st August and 16th February."

For angling with single rod and line :—

"Between 30th September and 1st May, save Berrishole between 31st October and 1st February, Newport between 30th September and 1st May, Owengarrig and Glensmy between 31st October and 1st May, Owenmore and Mounin between 30th September and 1st February, Owenduff or Ballycrey, and Ballyveany and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st October and 1st February."

The bye-laws in force in this district are as follows :—

"Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.

"Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycrey, Owenmore and Mounin, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Nets, in the said Rivers."

The following are the principal Rivers in the Bangor District, with the Seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Fresh Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ashill Island, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Ballycroy, .	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Burrisboole, .	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Glennacoy, .	1st May to 15th Sept., do.	do.	1st May to 31st October, do.
Mayeur, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Munkim, .	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Newport, .	20th March to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Owenmore, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Owengurro, .	Do. do.	do.	1st May to 31st October, do.

11, or BALLINA DISTRICT,

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Coenamore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

No district in Ireland is managed with more efficiency towards protection and the full development of the salmon fisheries than this district. Nearly £1,000 a year is annually expended on this alone, and the great bulk of this sum is contributed by the proprietors of the Tidal Fisheries of the River Moy, by whom I have been favoured with a return of the amount expended and the number of bailiffs employed by them since the year 1866 to the present date—which averages £327, and about 300 bailiffs annually. The proprietor of the fisheries in the Eskkey River also expends a considerable sum in the protection of that river. The take of fish in the lower or tidal fisheries during 1878 was notwithstanding all this care much less than in 1877. The cause for this cannot be assigned.

It is alleged that the great number of drift nets in the bay, and the manner in which they are fished, has the effect of breaking the schools of fish and driving them out to sea. This does not exist in Galway where the fisheries are also well managed and where there was a like failure in the catch—so that it is hard to say if this allegation is correct. There is, however, one fact worth noticing that, since the great increase in the number of those engines fishing, the quantity of fish captured by the bag nets which are set on both sides of the bay has so fallen off that they are hardly worth fishing, for some years barely covering the expense. In former reports I alluded to the manner in which these drift nets were used in this bay and which I believed to be perfectly illegal. The tests therein referred to have since been applied, and through the kindness of the Captain commanding the guardship of the district we were enabled to have the assistance of two Coastguard Officers to carry out the experiment of remaining with their nets all night while fishing. It was stated by some of the people who use these nets, but who are not bona fide fishermen, that it would be impossible for them to do so without great danger and risk. We placed a Coastguard Officer in each of two of the fishing boats of the locality, with the ordinary fishing crew, and they were enabled to stop out at the fishing every night during the past season. They were each supplied with books to make a full report of everything and to keep observations, and their journals will aid us most materially in coming to some satisfactory settlement of this most vexed question.

I think it is only due to the officers who were lent to us for this service, which was a most onerous one, and against whom intimidations of rather a violent character were at first used, that they discharged it with energy, independence, great caution, and to the entire satisfaction of the Inspectors. The names of the officers to whom was entrusted this duty are—Mr. Richard G. Jagoe, Chief Boatman in charge Coastguard Station, Ballyvaughan, county Clare, and Mr. George McKinley, Chief Boatman in charge at Barna, county Galway—both of whom had on previous occasions carried out experiments relative to trawling in Galway Bay.

During the last fishing season it was determined that we should ourselves ascertain whether these nets were legally fished, or were, as had been frequently alleged, used as fixed nets by having heavy weights attached to them. The Captain commanding the guardship having very kindly placed at our disposal for the purpose, Her Majesty's Cutter *Victoria*, I proceeded therein to the bay quite unknown to the fishermen, and came in at night when only the nets are set, and felt it my duty to make, with the assistance of the cutter's men, several seizures of nets illegally fixed. All the parties were afterwards prosecuted to conviction, and their nets forfeited and sold. It was not at all unlikely that in performing this most unpleasant duty serious consequences

might have arisen amongst the fishermen who showed a determination at first to resist all authority, but for the judicious conduct and energy of Mr. James Coleman, the officer of the cutter, to whom was entrusted this duty and who discharged it fearlessly but temperately and to my entire satisfaction. The fishermen have all been cautioned against a repetition of these offences, and warned that similar steps will be taken next season to enforce the law. The Bye-Laws applied for regulating this mode of fishing will receive immediate consideration.

With the exception of the cases mentioned I do not know of any proprietor of fisheries in this important district, expending any money for the protection of the fisheries; although in the river Moy, since the opening of the Free Gap in the fishing weir, valuable commercial fisheries have been created for the upper proprietors.

Before the Legislation of 1863 there was but one fishery in this river where netting was carried on. There are now in the distance of about 12 miles no fewer than 20 nets used, and the quantity of salmon taken last season in that space was one-third greater than that taken in the extensive tidal fisheries of the estuary and the bay. On this subject I beg to refer to former reports. So long as the upper proprietors had no, or very little interest in the fisheries by reason of the fishing weirs without a free gap barring the ascent of fish to their waters, except during the weekly close season, it could not be expected they would contribute towards the expense of protection. But since all this has been removed, and the fish have a free escape to the upper waters, where valuable properties, from which large revenues are derived since 1864, have been created, it was not too much to expect that funds would be contributed by the proprietors towards maintaining and increasing this property.

With the exception, however, of the License Duty, on the nets used, which it is imperative on the lessees of these fisheries to pay, I do not know a single instance where any assistance is afforded by the upper proprietors. All is left to the proprietors of the tidal fisheries who have so large an interest that they are forced, in defence of their property, to make great sacrifices to maintain it. Were the fisheries in the tidal waters public or divided amongst a number of proprietors as in the upper waters, the fisheries of the river would, without doubt, be most materially injured, and the public would eventually be the sufferers. I cannot think that such a course as I have pointed out is at all equitable.

There were 62 prosecutions by the Conservators during the year. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.

Angling is prohibited in this district during the descent of the fry, so that little or no destruction takes place by it.

The following engines have been used in the district in 1878, viz.:—75 salmon rods, 40 draft nets, 51 drift nets, 5 bag nets, 7 boxes or cribs, and 13 eyes or gups for taking eels, producing a revenue of £451, which would be completely inadequate for protection but for the large sums expended by the owners of the fisheries in the tidal waters.

For tidal waters the close seasons in force are:—Netting, between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerston and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.

For upper waters—Netting, between 31st July and 1st February, save Palmerston and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June. Angling—Between 15th September and 1st February, save Eskay river and tributaries, which is between 30th September and 1st June, and save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and tributaries: the tidal parts being between 31st October and 1st February, and upper parts being between 31st October and 1st June.

The bye-laws in force are as follows:—

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the net is wet.

"Prohibiting angling for trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullen excepted."

The principal rivers in the Ballina district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follow:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Posterior Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballycastle, . . .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug., inclusive.	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.
Cloonaghmore or Palmerston, }	1st June to 31st Aug. do.	Same as Tidal, .	{ In tidal water, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in up waters, 1st June to 31st Oct. inclusive.
Eskay, . . .	1st June to 31st Aug. do.	do.	1st June to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Moy, . . .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug. do.	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.

12, OF SLIGO DISTRICT,

Extends from Connamore Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the district is reported as favourable, though the take of summer fish or grilse was less than in preceding year. The take of salmon was about the same. The spring fish is getting larger every year; they average now about 13 lbs. The amount of protection by the Conservators was about the same as former years. The Bailiffs heretofore employed by the Proprietors of the Tidal Fisheries were not, it is reported, re-appointed during the last season. This is stated to be in consequence of the alteration in the open season, which cut off 15 days of their early and best fishing, viz. :—from the 1st to the 15th January inclusive.

Whether the angling has improved in consequence I could not obtain any authentic information.

The quantity of breeding fish has increased. It is reported that offences against the Fishery Laws are about the same as former years. However there were no prosecutions during the year by the Conservators.

The engines used during the year were :—14 salmon rods; 1 cross line; 19 draft nets; 1 hag net; 5 gap or eyes for eels; producing a revenue of £87, which is wholly inadequate for the necessary protection.

The close seasons in force are—for tidal waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 31st July and 16th January."

For fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo river which is between 31st July and 16th January."

For angling with single rod—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, save in Drumliffe river and Glencar lake between 19th October and 1st February."

The bye-laws in force are as follows :—

"Prohibiting the snatching, or attempting to snatch, salmon in Sligo river with any kind of fish-hook, covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish."

The principal rivers in the Sligo district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows :—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Brookwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballisodare, . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive, .	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumliffe, . .	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 15th Oct. do.
Grange, . .	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. do.
Sligo, . .	16th Jan. to 31st July inclusive, .	do.	do. do.

In conclusion I have only to say that although the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland on the whole, during the past year, have partly partaken of the general decline in capture which occurred in other countries, I believe them to be in a satisfactory condition, but that there will always occur a fluctuation in the produce over which man has, up to the present, no control, or little knowledge to prevent, I have no doubt.

The Coastguard and Constabulary have been most active as a general rule in giving assistance in the enforcement of the laws, and I have invariably found from both services the most cordial assistance, cheerfully and earnestly given, whenever required.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from Slea Head in the County of Kerry in the west to Wicklow Head in the east, and including eight fishery districts—viz., No. 7, KILLARNEY; No. 6^a, KENMARE; No. 6^b, BANTY; No. 6^c, SKIBBEREN; No. 5, CORK; No. 4, LISMORE; No. 3, WATERFORD; and No. 2, WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz.:—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KING'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and Wicklow.

No. 7. KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Extending from Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, both in the county of Kerry.

The capture of salmon in this district was considerably below that of 1877. The season commenced well, and gave promise of being very abundant, but as the Summer advanced it fell off, and resulted unsatisfactorily.

The continued severe frosts, commencing in November, prevented the fish in the spawning season finding their way into the smaller streams, and it is reported that the quantity of breeding fish seen was less than in the previous year.

The average size of the salmon and peale has increased considerably.

In 1876 salmon averaged 10 lbs. weight.

"	peale	"	5	"
In 1878 salmon	"	12	"	"
"	peale	"	6	"

Preservation is looked after in this district by private owners of fisheries more vigorously than in most others. In addition to 80 Water Bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, some 40 are employed by individual proprietors.

It is gratifying to find that no cases of poisoning rivers occurred during the year, a very unusual fact in this District.

Offences against the Fishery Laws about the same in 1878 as in 1877.

There were 48 prosecutions, resulting in 32 convictions, and 16 cases in which the summonses were dismissed. Of the 32 convictions 4 were subsequently reversed on appeal to Quarter Sessions, it is believed in consequence of the summonses not having been taken out under proper sections of the Acts of Parliament.

The table of close seasons and the Bye-laws in force in this district will be found at pp. 65 and 68.

The following engines were licensed in this district in 1878:—102 salmon rods, 4 cross lines, 64 draft nets, 2 boxes or cribs, producing with the amount received upon the percentage on Poor Law Valuation and fines inflicted, a total of £408 1s. available for protection, as against £405 5s. for the year 1877.

I do not regard the unsatisfactory season of 1878 as an indication of decline in the fisheries of the district, but rather as the result of an exceptionally unsuitable condition of weather during the fishing season.

No. 6^a. KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Lamb Head, in the county of Kerry.

The reports received from the Kenmare district for 1878 are satisfactory. It is officially reported that the sweep nets captured more fish than in the preceding year. In this as in the Killarney district individual proprietors do much to secure proper preservation, by employing Water Bailiffs at their own expense, independently of those paid out of public funds by the Conservators.

The state of the spawning beds in regard to the stock of fish seen upon them in the season, was very satisfactory.

No observable change in the size of the fish has been remarked.

Offences against the Fishery Laws are reported as having diminished considerably, and there was only one instance of poisoning during the year—this was on the Roughty River.

In consequence of an application that we should inquire into the system of netting with sweep nets carried on in the Kenmare Estuary, and the allegation that the system pursued was detrimental to the fisheries, the Inspectors issued notices that a public meeting would be held to inquire into the subjects at Kenmare, on the 18th October last.

The inquiry was held, and evidence taken on the subject, the result of which was

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that, in the interest of the fisheries, we deemed it necessary to make a Bye-law containing the following clauses :—

"1. It is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited to use any Net for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the said Kenmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards.

"2. It is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drifting Nets for the capture of salmon or trout in the said Kenmare River or Bay.

"Each and every person offending against any of these Bye-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of Five Pounds, and every Net used contrary hereto shall be forfeited."

The Bye-law is now progressing through the different stages required by Act of Parliament. When these are completed it will be submitted to Your Grace and Privy Council for approval.

It is believed that this Bye-law will have a very beneficial effect upon the fisheries of the Kenmare District.

The engines licensed and used in 1878 were 22 single rods, 7 draft nets, 5 sweepers and 1 bag net, producing altogether £57 10s., which, with £6, the per-centage on Poor Law Valuation, amounted to £63 10s., as compared with £76 5s. available for protection.

For table of close seasons see page 68 of Appendix.

Mr. Mahony, of Dromore Castle, still continues his operations in artificial propagation of salmon, and there is little doubt but his efforts have done much to secure the stock of fish being kept up as it has hitherto been.

NO. 6¹. BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extending from Mizen Head to Crow Head, in the county of Cork.

It is reported that the capture of salmon in 1878 was less than in the preceding year.

The stock of fish, however, on the spawning beds was greater.

The average size of the fish about the same as last year.

Only two offences against the Fishery Laws were the subject of prosecution; in both cases the parties were convicted.

The Bye-laws affecting this district will be found at page 65 of Appendix, and the close season table at page 68.

Licensed engines in use in 1878—13 salmon rods and 12 draft nets, which, with amount received for fines, &c., produced a revenue available for protection of £53 13s. 7d., as compared with £48 in 1877.

NO. 6¹. SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

Extending from Galley Head to Mizen Head in the County of Cork.

The report of the produce of this district is again unsatisfactory—the report being that the capture was much less in 1878 than in 1877.

The stock of fish on the spawning beds is also reported as less.

In last year's Report it was stated that, "in consequence of applications from the Board of Conservators of the district, inquiries will be held, as soon as other engagements will permit, into the different subjects of complaint, &c."

In conformity with the foregoing a public meeting was held at Skibbereen, on the 9th May last, and the following subjects were inquired into :—

1. As to close seasons.

2. Definition of mouths of rivers.

3. Prohibition of drift nets.

4. To repeal Bye-law permitting the capture of salmon by nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot.

The inquiries resulted in our making the following changes :—

1. As regards close season—

For nets and all other engines in Tidal Waters, save single rods and lines—Close season to commence on 15th September instead of 30th, and to end on 1st May.

Fresh Waters—To commence on 1st August instead of 30th September, and end on 1st May.

No change in season for single rods and lines.

2. As to definition of mouths of rivers—

After careful inquiry we considered it necessary to re-define the mouth of the principal river in the district, the Ilan, as shown upon a map attached to the order, and which is now awaiting the approval of Your Grace and Privy Council.

With regard to the other rivers in the district, we came to the conclusion that no change was necessary.

3. As to drift nets—

The decision at which we arrived was, that drift nets, fished in such narrow waters as those in this district, were most injurious.

A Bye-law prohibiting their use was accordingly prepared, and this is also awaiting approval.

4. On the subject of repealing the Bye-laws permitting the use of small-mesh nets—

The question was deferred for another year, as it was considered that the Bye-law should have farther trial, before any decision could properly be arrived at, with regard to the necessity for repealing it.

For Bye-laws and Close season tables see pp. 65 and 66 of appendix.

The following engines were licensed in 1878—15 draft nets and 11 single rods, producing together £56, which, with £2 14s. received on account of fines for offences against the Fishery Laws, amounted to £58 14s., available for protection, as against £62 14s. 4d. in 1877.

No. 5. CORK DISTRICT

Extending from Ballycotton Head to Galley Head, both in the county of Cork.

I am again in a position to report favourably of this district, both net and rod fishings having been most prosperous, and the capture much greater in 1878 than in the previous year.

For several years this improvement has been steadily going on, and is mainly due to the great interest taken in the fisheries by the Board of Conservators, and also to the action of the Cork Anglers' Club, which is still pursuing its steady course of usefulness, in aiding in the preservation of the rivers.

The Bye-laws which I referred to in my last report, prohibiting the use of drift nets in the River Lee and estuary, and prohibiting the keeping of salmon nets on board boats during the weekly close time, have been found most salutary; and there can be no doubt have tended to the improvement of the fisheries; but it is exceedingly difficult to devise measures which will prove thoroughly effective in putting down poaching, where the habit has been long established, and when it is attended with considerable profit.

Thus in the case of the Bye-law prohibiting the use of drift nets in the Lee and Estuary, it was found that some of the owners of these nets have since had them licensed as draft nets, using them openly as such, but at night and when not closely watched by the Bailiffs some were fished in the ordinary way as drift nets. The result was that in the early part of the season a great proportion of the fish taken was captured by the drifts. This was clearly seen, from the marks upon the fish when exhibited for sale in the markets.

A further inquiry was in consequence held into the matter, and it was shown to our satisfaction that the only way to meet the difficulty was to make a Bye-law regulating the maximum size of the meshes of nets to be used for the capture of salmon in the River Lee.

This was accordingly done, and the following bye-law was prepared, and having been since approved by Your Grace and the Privy Council of Ireland, it is now in force. The maximum limit of mesh to ten inches, it is believed, will secure that the nets used will practically be useless as drift nets, as few salmon can mesh in them—

"Whereas the practice of using nets, having meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches in the round, in any tidal waters in that part of the district heretofore defined and known as No. 5, or "The Cork District," situated inside or to the northward of a straight line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the east, to the Mainland on the west, all in the county of Cork, is in our opinion detrimental to the fisheries of the said district, and it seems to Us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more efficient government, management, protection, and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in the said district, to prohibit such practice, and to impose and prescribe conditions and restrictions as to the size of the meshes thereof; Now, We, the said Inspectors, acting under the powers and authorities given to us, do make and ordain this Bye-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited to use any net for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the aforesaid tidal waters of said district having meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or ten inches to be measured all round each mesh mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet.

"Each and every person offending against this Bye-law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of Five Pounds, and every net having meshes of greater dimensions than aforesaid, and found in any of the places in which it is hereby prohibited to use such net, shall be forfeited."

The stock of fish on the spawning grounds is reported as greater than in 1877.

The average size of salmon, 12 to 14 lbs.

The rod fishings are steadily and largely increasing in value, and the success attending the rod fishers has been very gratifying—from four or five, to ten or twelve salmon, having been not an out-of-the-way capture in a single day to one rod.

Had this desirable result been obtained by any sacrifice of the net fishery interests, it would not have been satisfactory, but this has not been so. The nets also have been most successful, and have contributed a considerably increased supply of fish to the markets.

For Close season tables and the Bye-laws in force in the district, see pp. 64, 65, and 68 of Appendix.

With the approval of the authorities a gunboat was again stationed on the Lee to aid in preservation during the past Close season. Her services were most valuable, a number of nets illegally fishing having been seized by her crew.

Offences against the Fishery Laws are reported as having diminished.

Fifty-one cases of prosecution occurred. Of these, the parties in forty were convicted and fined, and eleven were dismissed.

The following engines were licensed and fished during the season 1878:—283 single rods, 3 cross lines, 73 draft nets, 4 drift nets, 1 bag net, 1 stake net, producing altogether a sum of £569 available for protection.

The fisheries of the Cork district have improved during the last six or seven years to a greater extent than any other in Ireland, and although, as the quantity of fish increases, the temptation to poachers is also greater, it is to be hoped that the exertions of the Conservators and proprietors of fisheries to improve these rivers, which have hitherto been so successful, will not be relaxed in the future. The same constant watchfulness which has of late years prevailed, will be necessary, if the improvement is to be maintained.

NO. 4. LEMORE DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, to Helrick Head, in the County of Waterford.

As in many other districts, the capture of salmon in this was less in 1878 than in the previous year, in consequence of the exceptional weather which prevailed during a part of the fishing season.

The quantity of fish on the spawning beds has increased.

Offences against the Fishery Laws are reported to have diminished, although in consequence, it is presumed, of increased vigilance, the number of prosecutions was greater than in 1877.

Ninety-two persons were prosecuted for offences of various kinds against the Fishery Laws, of these 39 were at the instance of the Board of Conservators, and 53 by the Constabulary and Coast Guard, of the former 35 were convicted, and 4 were acquitted or dismissed, and of the latter 43 were convicted and 10 were acquitted or dismissed.

In my report for last year I referred to our proposed action, with a view of somewhat restricting the operation of the drift-net fishing which we were quite satisfied, as previously carried on, had injured the fisheries of the river. Accordingly the following Bye-Law was prepared by us, and, having been approved by Your Grace and Privy Council, is now in force.

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting under the authority of the above-named Acts, do make and ordain this Bye-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, to use for the capture of salmon or trout any drift net in the tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or its tributaries, above or to the northward of a line drawn across said river from the townland boundary between the townlands of Stranally and Newport East on the west, to the townland boundary between the townlands of Coolbagh and Ballynacash on the east, all in the County of Waterford. Any person offending against this Bye-law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of Five Pounds, and all nets used contrary to this Bye-law shall be forfeited."

I am quite satisfied that this Bye-law will have a marked effect in increasing the productiveness of the district. Drift fishing in comparatively open water may, under certain restrictions be permitted, but on the narrow reaches of the river from which it will now be excluded, it was most injurious.

For Close season tables and Bye-laws in force, see pages 64 and 68 of the appendix.

In 1878 the following engines were licensed and used for taking salmon:—253 single rods, 6 cross lines, 25 snap nets, 11 draft nets, 106 drift nets, 1 pole net, 1 bay net, 2 stake weirs, 2 boxes or cribs, producing a sum of £745 10s. In addition to this £57 10s. 7d.

was received for fines, £5 10s. from the sale of forfeited engines, and 268 per-centage upon the Poor Law Valuation of Fisheries. The whole amounting to £876 10s. 7d. available for protection.

Although since 1868 the funds of the District have considerably increased, yet they are still totally insufficient to provide such protection as would secure the proper development of the fisheries. This may easily be inferred by a reference to the Ordnance Survey Catchment Basin Map, which shows that the principal river, the Blackwater, has a length of 104 miles, with tributaries of 234, besides minor streams in which salmon deposit their ova, and two other rivers respectively 13½ and 9 miles in length.

The present Clerk of the District, a most intelligent and energetic officer, recently gave us sworn evidence that the district was not properly watched, and that he considered it would require over £2,000 a year to secure proper protection, or nearly three times the sum available.

In this evidence, from my own experience, I fully concur.

At the conclusion of the Public Inquiry which we held in the Court House, Fermoy, on the 11th March last upon the drift net question, complaints were officially made to us as to the illegal condition of the Lismore Fishing Weir. In reply we intimated that the subject would be looked into, and that we would take such steps in regard to it as we might deem to be necessary.

Subsequently we made a full statement of the case to the authorities and requested sanction for the employment of a solicitor to enable us to bring the matter in proper legal form before the Magistrates at Petty Sessions, but the authority has not been granted.

The condition of this weir has long been a subject of complaint, and we have before now officially communicated with the agent of the proprietor, informing him that we considered that the "Free Gap in the Weir is not in conformity with the provisions of the Act 26 and 27 Vic., chapter 114."

For a considerable period the Conservators carried on legal proceedings to compel the owner to have the Gap placed in accordance with the law. They failed upon a point of law, and they will not now move further in the matter, as they consider the question should be taken up by this department.

There is no doubt that the funds of the district are insufficient to provide for legal expenses, and although it may be argued that individual proprietors should take up matters of this kind, none will come forward to do so, in order to settle a question which applies generally to all Ireland, and thus the provisions of the Act of 1863 become a dead letter.

Feeling that the question was a public one, and demanded our attention, we made the representation to which I have before referred.

No. 5—WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Kilm Bay (East of Bannock Bay), in the County of Wexford.

The condition of the Fisheries in 1878 I consider to have been as satisfactory as could be expected considering the peculiarities of the season.

In the early season the take of fish far exceeded the quantity taken in the corresponding period of 1877—say for the first three months—then falling off from that period was very considerable, and can only be accounted for by the peculiarities of the season.

In my last report I referred to the dissatisfaction of the Conservators of the Upper Tidal Waters of the Rivers Nore and Barrow, who complained that the quantity of fish reaching the upper waters was decreasing, and that this decrease was caused by the increase of drift-nets on the lower Fisheries.

The inquiries held in 1877, and concluded in 1878, led to the following Bye-Law being prepared. I am very glad to say that having been since submitted to Your Grace and Privy Council, and having been approved, it is now in force:—

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting under the authority of the above-named Act, do make and ordain this Bye-Law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portions of the River Suir, Nore, and Barrow, above a line drawn across said River from Checkpoint, County Wexford, at the weir, in an easterly direction to Canby Pill, in the County of Wexford. Any person offending against this Bye-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of Five Pounds, and all Nets used contrary to this Bye-Law shall be forfeited."

The following extract from our report to the Privy Council, which accompanied the

bye-law, will be interesting as showing the rapid increase of this description of engine fishing in the Waterford Estuary:—

2. "Before the Act of 1863, the number of drift nets used in these rivers in any year only amounted to 38; since then it has increased to 90, and in 1877 there were 77 of these nets used:—

"For the 13 years before the Act of 1863, up to the end of 1876, the average number of drift nets used was	20
For the 13 years since that Act the average number was	78
For the 7 years before the Act of 1863, the number was	26
For the 7 years after the Act of 1863, the number was	78
For the first 5 years during which there is any official record of the number used, viz., 1851 to 1855, the average number was	13

3. "Formerly, before the Act of 1863, these nets were used mainly seaward of the line proposed in our Bye-law, and never, except very occasionally, in the narrow parts of the rivers above this proposed line."

At the appeal which was argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the bye-law, exhaustive evidence was taken with regard to it, and every argument was used to prevent its passing; but after mature deliberation, the Committee recommended that it should be sanctioned.

The rod fishings in the Suir are steadily increasing in value.

The average size of salmon is reported to have increased; they now average 14 lbs.

During 1878 there were 82 prosecutions for violations of the Fishery Laws before the magistrates at Petty Sessions, of these 79 resulted in convictions, and the offenders fined; the remaining three were acquitted.

For tables of Close seasons and the Bye-laws in force, see pp. 64 and 68 of Appendix.

The following engines for taking salmon were licensed and used in 1878:—216 salmon rods, 14 cross lines, 244 snap nets, 29 draft nets, 90 drift nets, 4 stake weirs, 3 boxes or cribs, and 32 gags or eyes for eels. The amount received for License duty being £1,141. To this must be added £103 1s. 11d. received on account of fines, £3 9s. 4d. for the sale of forfeited engines, and £11 10s. 7d. interest on Bank deposits, making altogether a sum of £1,259 1s. 10d. available for protection, as compared with £1,173 11s. 4d. received for the previous year.

No. 2.—WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Wicklow Head in the County of Wicklow to Killa Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the County of Wexford.

Although the fisheries in the district are reported to be "improving," yet the capture of salmon was less in 1878 than in 1877.

The number offish on the spawning beds was greater than preceding year.

The size of the salmon taken is reported to be considerably larger than in previous years. The pearly has not increased in size.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased.

During the year 31 persons were summoned for offences against the Fishery Act; 29 of these prosecutions ended in convictions against the different persons; the remaining two were dismissed.

The close season tables and the bye-laws in force in this district will be seen at pages 64 and 68.

The following engines were licensed for fishing:—83 salmon rods, and 54 draft nets, producing, with £39 4s. 5d. received for fines, a sum of £284 4s. 5d., available for protection as against £253 14s. 6d. received in 1877.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The year of 1878 was not generally as productive as that of the previous year, but on the whole it may be considered about an average season.

The spring fishing commenced well, and gave promise of a most productive year, but as the season advanced the take of fish diminished, and the results not as satisfactory as were anticipated.

The rainfall for March and April in 1878 was much below that for 1877, viz.:—

March,	1877.	1878.
April,	2-574	1-159
	2-861	2-360

whilst in May and June this order was reversed, thus—

May,	1877.	1878.
June,	2-155	4-152
	1-087	5-389

In the earlier part of the season the nets in the lower fisheries were most effective, whilst later on the great quantity of water in the tidal parts of the rivers prevented their efficient working, but after all it is not easy to decide positively the cause of the diminished capture.

I have so often commented upon the fact, that in but few cases the amounts due to the district, upon the valuation of the different fisheries have been paid, that it appears almost useless again to draw attention to it. It is most important that this source of revenue should be closely looked after, and I must say, that I consider the avoidance of this very proper tax, reflects little credit upon owners of fisheries, who in many cases derive considerable incomes from them without any expenditure, beyond the payment of their ordinary license duty.

I have but little to add, further than to reiterate in the strongest manner my opinion, as expressed in former reports, of the necessity of revising the scale of license duties, and the result to be expected therefrom.

The Royal Irish Constabulary have rendered invaluable assistance in preservation during the close season, especially in the counties of Cork and Waterford, and I quite anticipate their good work will be shown by increased production in the future. The Coast Guard also have rendered good service in many ways.

Altogether I consider the fisheries of my division in a satisfactory condition.

JOS. HAYES.

MR. JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

DIVISION extends from WICKLOW HEAD to MULLAGHMORE, County SLIGO, embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, KING'S COUNTY, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, CAVAN, LONGFORD, MONAGHAN, DOWNS, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY, FERMANAGH, TYRONE, DONEGAL, LEITRIM, and SLIGO, and includes the eight DISTRICTS OF DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, LETTERKENNY, and BALLYMANSION.

NO. 1, or DUBLIN DISTRICT

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, county Dublin, embracing in part or whole the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Meath.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Waters—From Howth to Dalkey Island—Between 15th August and 1st of February. For remainder of district—Between 15th September and 2nd March.

Fresh Water—Same. Angling with cross lines—Same. Angling with single rod and line—Between 31st October and 1st February.

Dye-Laws.—River Liffey.

Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch salmon with any net of greater length than 350 yards between Island-bridge weir and a line drawn due north from Poolbeg Lighthouse.

Permitting the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of salmon or trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district during 1878 has been prosperous.

There has, however, been a falling off in the number of engines used in this district as compared with 1877, in which year there were in use 109 salmon rods, 2 cross lines, and 14 draft nets. In 1878 the numbers were 97 salmon rods, 1 cross line, and 16 draft nets.

Consequently the receipts have fallen off. The amount taken for salmon rods being £97; for cross line, £2; and for draft nets, £48—making, with £4 4s. 10d. for fines—a total of £151 4s. 10d., as compared with £159 13s. 8d. in 1877.

The average weight of salmon taken was 10½ lbs.; that of peals 4 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 3s. 6d.; the lowest, 8d.; average, 1s. 6d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grise in this district was about the same as in 1877, when it was fully double that of the preceding year.

There are no water bailiffs employed by the Board; but the Conservators allow the Swords Angling Club £10 per annum towards the protection of the Swords River. The Clerk of the Conservators acts as inspector of the district.

There are, however, six water bailiffs employed by private individuals—three by the Earl of Meath, one by Mr. R. Cane, of Celbridge, and two by the Swords Angling Club.

Great numbers of salmon have been destroyed in dry weather at the mouth of the Liffey, in consequence of the discharge of poisonous matter into the tideway of the river by the chemical works on the north and south quays.

There have been five successful prosecutions for breaches of the fishery laws during the year on the part of the Constabulary, with whom the Conservators co-operated, although not themselves prosecuting any persons. The value of the services of the Constabulary is, therefore, apparent, and it is hoped that they will still further endeavour to prevent the destruction of fry, which takes place on such portion of the rivers as are open to the public, where, under pretence of angling for trout, perch, and pike, the fry, in their descent to the sea, are killed in considerable numbers.

No. 17ⁱ, or DROGHEDA DISTRICT

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Clogher Head, county Louth, and embraces portions of the counties of Dublin, Louth, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.

For all Engines—Between 4th August and 12th February.

No Bye-Laws.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district, in 1878, has been satisfactory. On the whole, there has been a considerable increase in the number of engines used in the district over 1877. There were, in 1878, in use—66 salmon rods, 5 cross lines, 6 snap nets, 61 draft nets, 5 boxes, and 44 eel nets.

The receipts have considerably increased since last year. They were, for salmon rods, £86; for cross lines, £10; for snap nets, £9; for draft nets, £183; for boxes, £50; and for eel nets £44; making, with £1 6s. 8d. for fines, a total of £363 6s. 8d., as compared with £322 17s. 1d. in 1877.

The average weight of salmon taken was 16 lbs.; of peals, 5 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. 6d.; the lowest, 7d.; average, 1s. per lb.

Large captures of salmon were made in the spring, especially in tidal waters; but the summer fishing was below the average of former years. Grise did not begin to run in any quantity till at and after the close of the season.

The stock of breeding fish continues to increase. The spawning beds have been every where fully occupied.

Fifteen water-bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, and one by Mr. J. L. W. Naper and others.

In one or two places there has been destruction of the fry, but that of spent fish has much diminished.

The number of persons prosecuted to conviction by the Conservators was eight; while sixteen were prosecuted to conviction by the Constabulary. The principal portion of the prosecutions in the former case was for fishing during the weekly close season; while the destruction of fish by flax-water flowing into rivers was watched over by the Constabulary.

No. 17ⁱ, or DUNDALK DISTRICT

Extends from Clogher Head, county Louth, to Donaghadee, county Down, embracing, in whole or part, the counties of Louth, Meath, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.

For tidal and fresh waters, save in Annagassan, Glyde, Dee, Fane, and their tributaries—Between 31st August and 1st April. In Glyde, Dee, and Annagassan—Between 19th August and 12th February. Fane River—Between 19th August and 1st April.

Angling with cross lines—Same as netting. Angling with single rod—11th October to 1st of March, save in Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee. In Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee—Between 30th September and 1st of February.

Bye-Laws.

Prohibiting to catch, or attempting to catch, salmon or trout with any net of greater length than 500 yards between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point, county Louth.

Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, salmon in any tidal water between Dunany Point and Soldiers' Point, county Louth, with a spear, lyster, otter, strokehaul, dree-draw, or gaff, except when the latter is used as an auxiliary with rod and line, or for removing fish from any legal weir or box by the owner or occupier thereof.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district during 1878 was satisfactory, a continued improvement having taken place.

There has been an increase in the number of engines used in the district as compared with 1877; the number in 1878 being 47 salmon rods (two more than in any other year since the district was formed), 25 draft nets, 2 bag nets, 1 head weir, and 35 eel nets.

The receipts have also very largely increased this year. They were, for salmon rods, £47; for draft nets, £75; for bag nets, £20; for a head weir, £6; for eel nets, £35.

The amount received from fines was £42 15s. 6d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £8; subscription received, £5 10s. The total receipts amounted to £229 5s. 6d., as compared with £187 10s. 8d. in 1877.

The average weight of the salmon taken was 15 lbs.; that of peals 8 lbs. This shows a considerable increase over 1877.

The take of salmon and grilae in the district was more productive than in 1877, which is attributable to the high floods in May and June.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. per lb.; the lowest, 1s.; average, 1s. 6d. per lb.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was much greater than in 1877, in which year it was considerably over that of 1876.

Twenty-six water bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, for various periods of time, from one to four months, in one case for the whole year. There is, also, an Inspector of Water-Bailiffs employed for ten months.

Twenty-six prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators. In eight of these the cases were dismissed, while four were reversed on appeal.

Thirty prosecutions were instituted by the Constabulary, whose activity and energy in this district, in enforcing the fishery laws, deserve praise.

There is a great deal of unlicensed fishing in certain parts of the district, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Clerk to the Conservators and of the Constabulary. The Board have taken all possible care of the district; but certain small rivers, at a distance from Dundalk, have hitherto been to them a source of considerable loss. It is designed to attempt to remedy this state of things by forming a new district.

No. 16th, of BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT

Extends from Donaghadee, county Down, to Portrush, county Antrim, containing portions of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal—Between 19th August and 4th February.

Fresh Water—19th August and 1st March. Cross lines—28th September and 16th March. Single rod and line—1st November and 1st February.

Engines used in 1877—25 salmon rods, 12 draft nets, and 14 bag nets.

Bye-Laws—Bush River.

Reopening definition of Bush River Estuary, as fixed by late Special Commissioners on 8th February, 1864.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries, in this district, during 1878, was not satisfactory. There has been a slight falling off in the number of engines used in the district, compared with 1877. There were in use, in 1878, 32 salmon rods, 11 draft nets, and 14 bag nets.

The receipts were, for salmon rods, £22; for draft nets, £33; for bag nets, £140; making, with £32 11s. 3d. fines, and £60, rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, a total of £287 11s. 3d., as compared with £281 5s., in 1877. From the apparent total receipts, £8 must be deducted; as, in one case, a draft net licence was irregularly issued without payment.

The average weight of salmon taken was about 7 lbs. The highest price given was 1s. 10d.; the lowest 8d.; average 10d. per lb. The take of salmon was less productive than in 1877.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was, also, less than in 1877.

No bailiffs are employed by the Board; but each proprietor of a fishery receives a certain sum, to be devoted to the payment of the bailiffs in his employ. For these payments certified vouchers have been produced, and entered in the accounts of the Board.

About thirty-five bailiffs are employed by private individuals—Sir F. E. Macnaghten, bart., Sir Frederick Boyd, bart., the Earl of Antrim, and Mr. John Finlay.

The neighbourhood of Stranocum, on the Bush, continues to be pre-eminent for poaching. Outrages, time after time, have been committed there, during the breeding season; and scenes of violence and lawlessness, constantly occurring, are calculated to demoralize the neighbourhood. An adequate force of police, for the protection of the water-bailiffs and the preservation of the peace of the locality, at any rate during the months of November, December, and January, is indispensable; and it is to be regretted that, though Sir Francis E. Macnaghten has offered to provide a house, and pay all expenses, if such a force was provided, he has been unable to obtain the men. If such an arrangement be not made, the Conservators consider that it will be necessary to place fire-arms in the hands of the water-bailiffs, for the protection of their lives, when in the discharge of their duty.

No. 15th, OF COLERAINE DISTRICT

Extends from Portrush, county Antrim, to Downhill boundary, county Derry, embracing parts of the counties Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal portion—Between 19th August and 4th February.

Fresh Water—Between 19th August and 1st March. Angling with single rods—Between 18th October and 16th March, save Bann and its tributaries. For Bann and its tributaries—Between 31st October and 1st March. Cross lines—28th September and 16th March. Pollen fishing by trammel nets in Lough Neagh—Between 31st October and 1st February.

Bye-Laws—Lough Neagh.

Prohibiting the use of draft nets for the capture of pollen.

Permitting pollen to be taken by trammel or set nets, composed of yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, between 1st February and 31st October.

Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of district.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries, in this district, during 1878, was not quite so good as the previous year.

There was an increase in the total number of engines used in the district, over 1877, principally in trammel nets. There were in use, in 1878, 91 salmon rods, 135 draft nets, 108 trammel nets (as against 88, in 1877), 2 bag nets, 4 boxes, and 32 eel nets.

The receipts for 1878 were, for salmon rods, £91; draft nets, £405; trammel nets, £108; bag nets, £20; boxes, cribs, &c., £40; eel nets, £156; fines, £149 6s. 9d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £210—making a total of £1,179 6s. 9d., as compared with £1,105 8s. 2d. in 1877.

The average weight of salmon taken was about 10 lbs. The highest price given for salmon was 2s.; the lowest 10d.;—average 1s. per lb. The take of salmon and gillie,

in the lower or tidal portion of the district, was about equal to that of 1877; but, in the upper or freshwater portion, it was much less productive, owing to the dryness of the season.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was much less than in the previous year; when it exceeded that of 1876.

Sixty-three water-bailiffs and three inspectors are employed for the whole year by the Conservators; and three water-bailiffs by Mr. S. M. Alexander, and Mr. E. J. Harland.

The number of prosecutions by the Conservators was one hundred and thirty-two, of which fifty-two were for flax-water pollution; those undertaken by the constabulary amounted to thirty-three.

There was one very serious case, in which an inspector of water-bailiffs, and two of his men, after seizing a large number of nets, on Lough Neagh, were attacked by two boats full of men, and severely beaten, and the nets rescued. For this six men were prosecuted, convicted, and fined. The punishment seems inadequate to the offence.

It is desirable that the Constabulary should be instructed to render assistance, when necessary, without the loss of time consequent upon swearing informations; as, very often, during the delay, offenders against the fishery laws make their escape.

Inquiries were held at Toomebridge, on the 9th October, and at Coleraine, on the 10th October, by the Inspectors, and it was decided to make a Bye-Law prohibiting any boat, cot, or curragh, in the district, having on board thereof any net for the capture of salmon or trout in the tidal waters during the weekly close season, between the hours of 12 noon, on Saturday, and 4 A.M., on Monday. And also prohibiting any net for the capture of salmon, trout, or pellen, being on board in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, between 11 A.M., on Saturday, and 4 A.M., on Monday morning. In consequence of large quantities of fish having been sent away by rail, during the annual close season, it is desirable that the authorities should have power to examine boxes and parcels supposed to contain salmon, trout, or pellen, during that season.

No. 15, or LONDONERRY DISTRICT

Extends from Dowahill boundary, county Derry, to Malin Head, county Donegal includes parts of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

Close Seasons.

Tidal—Between 31st August and 15th April.

Fresh Water—Same. Angling with cross lines—23rd September and 15th April

Angling with single rod—Between 1st November and 1st February.

Bye-Laws.

Permitting the use of nets for capture of fish other than salmon and trout with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot in Baronscourt Lakes and Streams.

Permitting the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of the river.

Prohibiting having nets for the capture of salmon or trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the tidal waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the county of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Dramagully and Downhill, in the county of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Twelve of the Clock at noon on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday Morning.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district was fairly good.

There has been an increase in the number of salmon rods, cross lines, and drift nets used, and a slight decrease in the other engines for taking fish. The number in use in 1878 was—77 salmon rods, 6 cross lines, 32 draft nets, 44 drift nets, 2 pole nets, 4 bag nets, and 3 stake nets.

The receipts were, for salmon rods, £77; cross lines, £12; draft nets, £96; drift nets, £132; pole nets, £4; bag nets, £40; stake nets, 90; with £46 18s. 3d. for fines; amount of rates on Poor Law Valuation on several fisheries, £95; subscriptions from lessees of the Irish Society, £605; making a total of £1,197 18s. 3d., as against £699 4s. 2d. in 1877.

The average weight of salmon taken was 11 lbs.; of peals, 6½ lbs. The highest price given for salmon was 1s. 6d.; the lowest, 8d.; average, 10d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse in the district was less than in 1877.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was less than in 1877.

There was a considerable destruction of fry, during their descent to the sea, by unlicensed anglers, who say they fish for brown trout.

About 190 Water Bailiffs are employed by the Conservators from October to March, and a few during the entire year. The lessees of the Irish Society employ about 40 Bailiffs.

In consequence of complaints made to the Inspectors in regard to breaches of the weekly close season, we held inquiries at Londonderry, on the 24th April, and Moville on the 26th. From the evidence then given it was deemed expedient to enact a Bye-Law, prohibiting the practice of keeping any net for the capture of salmon or trout, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the tidal waters of this district, between 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturdays, and 4 o'clock on Monday mornings.

This Bye-Law has been approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

A Bye-Law which awaits similar approval has also been made, prohibiting anyone to have in possession, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the upper or fresh water portions of the rivers in this district, any spear, lyster, stroke-haul, or gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally, with rod and line.

The former Bye-Law remedies a practice noticed in the report for 1877, of my predecessor, Mr. Blake, whose lengthened and varied experience in connexion with Irish Fisheries rendered any suggestion of his especially valuable.

NO. 14, OF LETTERKENNY DISTRICT

Extends from Malin Head to Rossan Point, county Donegal, and comprises the greater part of the county Donegal.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Water—Between 19th August and 4th February, and one mile above tideway, save Crana or Buncrana and Gweebarra Rivers. For Crana or Buncrana—Between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra—Between 30th September and 1st April.

Fresh Water—Between 19th August and 1st March, save Crana or Buncrana River, Leenane and Gweebarra rivers, which are the same as tidal. Angling with cross-line—Same as netting in fresh water. Angling with single rod and line—Between 1st November and 1st February; save in Buncrana. Crana or Buncrana—Between 31st October and 1st March.

Bye-Law.

Permitting the use of nets for the capture of salmon or trout, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, in the Crana or Buncrana river, and within one mile seawards and eastwards thereof.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries, in this district, is good.

Except in the number of salmon rods, of which there were 7 less in 1878 than in 1877, there was, for the most part, a considerable increase in the engines used, over the previous year. In 1878, there were 46 salmon rods, 16 draft nets, 13 drift nets, 3 bag nets, 1 box, and 6 loop nets.

The receipts were, for salmon rods, £46; draft nets, £48; drift nets, £39; bag nets, £30; box, £10; loop nets, £6. The fines amounted to £3 15s. 5d.; sale of forfeited engines, 3s.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £14. The total amount of the annual receipts was £196 18s. 5d. (not including £1 16s. 5d. interest on balance in Bank) as against £189 6s. 8d. received in 1877.

The average weight of salmon taken was 9½ lbs.; of peals, 6 lbs. The highest price given was 2s., the lowest 4d.—average 8d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse in the district was less than in 1877.

The quantity of breeding fish observed is reported to be, also, much less.

One hundred and twenty-three are employed. Of these, 105 are employed for the whole year, and 18 during the close season, on the properties of the Marquis of

Conyngnam, Lord Cloncurry, Lord George Hill, Sir James Stewart, and Messrs. Stewart, Olpherts, and Richardson.

The number of prosecutions instituted by the Conservators, in 1878, was 11, out of which there were 6 convictions. There were 8 persons prosecuted by the Constabulary, all of whom, except 2 were convicted.

The number of offences against the fishery laws have decreased.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the Board has obtained the services of an efficient clerk, who will act as an inspector, in the district. The accounts for the year have been carefully kept, and there appears a balance in Bank of £270 2s. 5d.

NO. 13, OF BALLISHANON DISTRICT

Extends from Rossan Point, county Donegal, to Mullaghmore, county Sligo.

Close Seasons.

For tidal and fresh waters.—Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Eske and tributaries, which is 17th September and 1st April.

For angling with single rods.—Between 8th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, which is between 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowes, between 30th September and 1st January, and, save Erne, between 30th September and 1st March.

Bye-Laws.

Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.

Repealing bye-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of nets with meshes less than one inch for capture of fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the county Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the barony of Bannagh and county of Donegal.

Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in Lough Erne, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.

Prohibiting the capture of fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device, during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the river, from the point of Castle Caldwell demesne, by the eastern point of the Muskinish, or White Island, to the opposite bank, all in the county of Fermanagh.

Permitting use of nets for the capture of fish with meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet), within so much of the River Eany Water, or Inver, in the county of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.

Report.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district, during 1878, was good; though the take of salmon and grilse was less productive than in 1877.

The receipts for 1878 were, for salmon rods, £112; cross line and rods, £26; draft nets, £135; pole nets, £6; stake weirs, £30; box, &c., £40; eel nets, £29; from fines, £12 15s. 6d.; rates on Poor-law valuation of several fisheries, £6; interest on bank account £7 1s. 2d.; subscriptions received, £168 2s.; total, £570 18s. 8d., as against £401 10s. in 1877.

The engines used were 112 salmon rods, 13 cross lines, 45 draft nets, 3 pole nets, 1 stake net, 4 boxes or cribs, and 29 gags or eyes for eels.

The average weight of salmon taken was, 11½ lbs.; of peals, 7 lbs. The highest price given for salmon was 2s. 4d.; the lowest 10d.; the average price was 1s. per lb. Less breeding fish were observed in the district than in 1877.

Six prosecutions by the Conservators are reported. In 1877, the number was twelve. Two hundred bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, and three by the Marquis of Ely. Offences against the fishery laws are reported as on the increase.

Concluding Remarks.

Having only had the honour of acting as one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries during a portion of 1878, I shall not presume, this year, to offer many observations.

The Inspectors after inquiry held in Downpatrick, on 7th October, and having received requisitions unanimously agreed to by the Boards of Conservators of the Dundalk and Ballycastle districts, have decided to form a new district, extending from Ballagan Point, county Louth, to Carrickfergus, county Antrim, to be called Down district, bearing the number 16¹. This step has been taken in order that the fisheries of that portion of Dundalk district lying in the county Down might receive more attention, and be further, it is hoped, developed, in the Quoile, and other rivers.

Matters which seem to call for the interference of the Executive or the Legislature more properly belong to the General Report.

WM. JOHNSTON.

In forwarding our individual reports upon the Salmon Fisheries in the divisions under our respective supervision, we consider it necessary to inform Your Grace that in regard to the observation respecting the Lismore and Listowel Weirs, and the removal of Fixed Engines in the River Shannon from the situations shewn in the several certificates, we are all of the opinion expressed by the Inspectors of the Districts.

The subjects referred to have, from time to time, received our most careful and anxious consideration, and we consider, if steps are not taken to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Act of 1863 and 1869, the result may, in the end, be very detrimental to the fisheries.

There are a few matters which require amendment by legislation, and on which we shall be prepared, if called upon, to submit our views to the Government.

As we have in the different reports gone fully into all details which we consider of importance, both as regards the Sea and Inland Fisheries, we beg to submit them for Your Grace's information without further comment.

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's very obedient servants,

THOS. F. BRADY.

JOS. HAYES.

WM. JOHNSTON.

ALAN HORNBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Irish Fisheries,

31st March, 1879.

APPENDIX.

NO. I.—LIST OF DEFAULTERS in Repayments under IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACT, and LOANS RECALLED.

DEFAULTERS IN REPAYMENT OF INSTALLMENTS.

County.	Year.	Applica- tion Number.	Name.	Installment.	Date due.
				£ s. d.	
MAYO.	1875,	80	Dominick and James Moran,	0 17 6	1st August, 1875.
Do.	"	51	Michael Moran,	0 17 6	1st August, 1875.
Do.	"	79	James Kennedy,	0 17 6	1st September, 1875.
Do.	"	109	Dominick Grehan,	2 13 2	1st October, 1875.
Do.	"	132	Michael Lavelle, Michael Cahill, Thomas Davis,	1 15 0	1st August, 1875.
				2 2 0	1st February, 1876.
				2 2 0	1st August, 1876.
				0 14 0	1st August, 1876.
Do.	"	133	Hugh and Patrick Monaghan, and Francis Tugher,	2 2 0	1st February, 1877.
				2 2 0	1st August, 1877.
				2 2 0	1st February, 1878.
Do.	"	227	Pat Loftus and Pat Sullivan,	1 15 0	1st August, 1878.
				1 15 0	1st August, 1877.
				2 2 0	1st August, 1878.
Do.	1876,	15	John O'Malley and James Murphy,	2 2 0	1st April, 1877.
				2 2 0	1st October, 1877.
				2 2 0	1st April, 1878.
				2 2 0	1st October, 1878.
Do.	"	81	John Sullivan,	2 2 0	1st January, 1878.
Do.	"	130	Michael and Thomas Doherty, and John Reilly,	1 15 0	Do.
Do.	"	228	Martin Harro,	1 11 1	Do.
Do.	"	275	Thomas Reilly,	1 11 2	1st January, 1878.
				1 11 2	1st July, 1878.
Do.	"	285	David Reilly,	0 8 0	1st July, 1877.
				1 8 0	1st January, 1878.
Do.	1877,	112	Thomas Barrett,	1 8 0	1st July, 1878.
Do.	"	217	William Bourne, jun.,	1 17 3	1st August, 1878.
				2 5 1	Do.
CLARE.	1875,	17	M. Daly,	0 17 6	1st February, 1875.
Do.	"	32	M. Conahan,	0 13 4	Do.
Do.	"	93	J. and F. Hennessy,	1 1 0	1st March, 1878.
				1 1 0	1st August, 1878.
Do.	"	144	J. Callaghan,	1 1 0	1st September, 1878.
Do.	1876,	364	Francis and M. Kane,	0 17 6	1st February, 1878.
Do.	1877,	10	John Pennell,	2 2 0	1st December, 1878.
Do.	"	27	John Crotty (John), and Martin Finnell,	1 11 11	1st March, 1878.
				2 2 0	1st June, 1878.
Do.	"	241	Peter Shannon,	12 8 0	1st December, 1878.
Do.	"	43	James Donoghue,	1 15 0	1st September, 1878.
				1 1 0	1st December, 1878.
SLEIGH.	1875,	1,130	M. Leyden,	2 12 6	1st March, 1878.
				2 12 6	1st September, 1878.
Do.	"	1,350	J. Carway,	2 1 6	1st December, 1877.
Do.	1876,	52	John Costelloe,	2 1 0	1st June, 1878.
Do.	1877,	404	A. Burke,	1 6 7	1st November, 1878.
Do.	"	433	P. Carraugh,	2 2 0	1st September, 1878.
				2 3 0	Do.
GALWAY.	1875,	720	Michael Holleran, sen., and John McDonnell,	2 12 6	1st February, 1878.
				2 12 6	1st August, 1878.
Do.	1876,	19	J. McDonough, jun.,	2 2 0	1st December, 1878.
Do.	"	89	M. Holleran, sen.,	2 12 6	Do.
Do.	"	109	Thomas Cooke,	1 15 0	Do.
Do.	"	161	Stephen Toole, Michael Lacey, (Wm.), Michael Gannon, Patrick Adley,	3 10 0	Do.
Do.	"	146	P. Lacey and P. Morgan,	2 12 6	Do.
Do.	"	147	P. and M. Davis,	2 12 6	Do.
Do.	"	103	R. Burke,	1 15 0	Do.
Do.	1878,	127	P. Mulavil,	1 0 9	Do.

APPENDIX 1.—DEFAULTERS in Repayments—continued.

County.	Year.	Applica- tion Number.	Name.	Indebted.	Date due.
CORK,	1875,	578	R. Maguire,	£ s. d. 3 10 0	1st March, 1878.
				3 10 0	1st September, 1878.
	Do. .	644	A. Harrington,	2 12 6	1st February, 1878.
				2 12 6	1st August, 1878.
	Do. .	847	Cornelius McCarthy,	2 12 6	1st September, 1878.
				8 15 0	1st December, 1878.
	Do. .	9	Denis O'Leary,	2 12 6	1st November, 1878.
				2 12 6	1st June, 1878.
Do. .	1876,	68	P. Donovan,	2 12 6	1st June, 1878.
				2 12 6	1st December, 1878.
	Do. .	175	Bartholomew Walsh,	3 10 0	Do.
				4 7 6	
	Do. .	266	William Skinner,	3 6 6	1st March, 1878.
				3 6 6	1st September, 1878.
	Do. .	267	Elorence O'Leary,	1 15 0	Do.
				5 5 0	1st September, 1877.
KERRY,	1875,	180	T. and J. Foley,	5 5 0	1st March, 1878.
				5 5 0	1st September, 1878.
	Do. .	290	J. Shee, junr.,	3 10 0	Do.
				3 10 10	1st October, 1877.
	Do. .	823	M. O'Connor,	3 19 10	1st April, 1878.
				3 19 10	1st October, 1878.
	Do. .	1,187	M. Fitzpatrick,	4 7 6	1st November, 1878.
				3 10 0	1st December, 1878.
Do. .	1876,	185	P. Keating,	5 1 6	1st August, 1878.
	Do. .	349	J. Segerson,		
	Do. .	285	J. Brennan,		
	Do. .	448	Timothy Foley,		

LOANS RECALLED TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

T. County.	Year.	Applica- tion No.	Name of Borrower.	Address.	Amount of Loan Advanced.	Date Recalled.	Date Repaid.
MAYO,	1877	430	Patrick Deenan, junr.,	Maney, Westport,	£ s. d. 22 9 0	27 Sept. 1878	
	Do. .	5	Denis Quinn,	Carrigaholt,	4 0 0	20 Mar. 1878	
					12 0 0	22 Nov. 1877	
	Do. .	4	Thomas Fungelt,	Newtown, Carrigaholt,	20 0 0	Do.	
					12 0 0	15 Nov. 1877	17 Dec. 1877
	Do. .	11	John Hickey,	Bant,	12 0 0	17 Nov. 1877	
					12 0 0	17 Nov. 1877	
Do. .	Do. .	13	Pat O'Keefe and Michael Hynes,	Lisnacro,	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	80	Thomas Duffell,	Carrigaholt,	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	47	Edward Fennell,	Do.	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	54	Michael Sinden,	Newtown, do.	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
Do. .	Do. .	87	John McMahon,	Do.	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	87	Stephen Collins (Peter), Thom. Collins, and James Kinsell,	Do.	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	40	Denis O'Keefe,	Do.	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	1875	Luke Forry,	Ballyvaughan, Ballinacorney,	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
Do. .	Do. .	1876	James Maffee,	Do.	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	1878	Thomas Leydon, junr.,	Upper House, Buncrana Point,	12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
					12 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	
	Do. .	1877	Michael Coyne and Thomas Joyce,	Maltinguish, Letterfrack,	12 0 0	11 Oct. 1878	30 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	11 Oct. 1878	30 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	208	Patrick and John Malley,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	27 Feb. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	27 Feb. 1879
Do. .	Do. .	210	Thomas Connelley, and John Malley,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	27 Feb. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	27 Feb. 1879
	Do. .	210	Gregory Connelley, John Malley, (Patrick)	Do.	12 0 0	12 Apr. 1878	1 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	12 Apr. 1878	1 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	211	John Malley, (Patrick)	Do.	12 0 0	12 Apr. 1878	1 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	12 Apr. 1878	1 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	211	Patrick and Michael Murray, John Kinsell and John McDonald,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
Do. .	Do. .	212	William, John, and Patrick Joyce, Joseph Connelley, Michael Maloney, Thomas Hynes and Joseph J. Connelley,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	212	Thomas Hynes and Joseph J. Connelley,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	212	Martha Coyne,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	212	Richard King,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
Do. .	Do. .	430	Darby Hynes,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	430	John Hynes,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	431	Michael King,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
	Do. .	432	Thomas Connelley,	Do.	12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
					12 0 0	6 Jan. 1879	23 Jan. 1879
CORK,	1875	205	R. Nicholas,	Ballyvaughan, Ballinacorney,	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	430	Patrick Connelley,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1876	Daniel Collins,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1877	Thomas D. Witter,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
Do. .	Do. .	427	John Joyce and John Malley,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1878	John Hynes,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1879	Thomas Lynch,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1879	Michael Connelley,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
Do. .	Do. .	1879	Michael and Timothy Connelley,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1879	Patrick Hynes,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1879	James Hynes,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
	Do. .	1879	Thomas Hynes,	Do.	25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878
					25 0 0	15 Dec. 1877	20 Jan. 1878

No.	Name or Name	Employing Office	Totally engaged in fishing									Totally employed in fishing									Totals			No.		
			First class			Second class			Third class			First class			Second class			Third class								
			Weeks	Men	Boys	Weeks	Men	Boys	Weeks	Men	Boys	Weeks	Men	Boys	Weeks	Men	Boys	Weeks	Men	Boys	Weeks	Men	Boys			
1	Belle	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
13	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
14	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
17	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
18	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
19	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
21	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
22	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
23	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
24	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
26	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
27	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
28	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
29	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
34	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
35	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
36	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
37	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
38	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
39	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
41	Ward	Commander E. H. Ferguson,	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

APPENDIX,
No. 2.

APPENDIX, No. 3

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1879, relating to the
SEA and OYSTER FISHERIES of IRELAND.

[illegible]

APPENDIX, No. 3.—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1879, relating to the
SHELL AND OYSTER FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.
—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Law.
WESTERN COAST, &c.—continued.	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in said Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers forming parts of such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall, on all such Oysters as are, in take or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stand, bed, or shore of said Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the refuse of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in said Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>	TRALES BAY, &c. —continued.	<p>or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Trales, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the said Bay of Trales all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stand, or shore of said Bay of Trales, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CORK HARBOUR, (22d Feb., 1873.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in said Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers forming parts of such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall, on all such Oysters as are, in take or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stand, bed, or shore of said Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the refuse of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in said Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>	RIVER SHANNON, &c. (22d Feb., 1873.)	<p>First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters, which begins on the 1st day of May and terminates in the said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stand, or shore of said River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, the refuse of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof; and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
KINSHALE HARBOUR and BANCOR River (22d August, 1873.)	<p>That all persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds of Oyster Beds situated in Kinshale Harbour and Buncor River, in the County of Cork, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	GALWAY BAY, (13th August, 1873.)	<p>That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Beds situated on or off the Banks at Natural Oyster Beds within said Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 28th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and</p>
TRALES BAY, (7th Aug., 1873.)	<p>That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Beds within said Trales Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of November in each year.</p> <p>First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Trales, no boat, in the said Bay of Trales, shall have on board any dredge</p>	(2d Nov., 1873.)	

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1879, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
GALWAY BAY. — continued.	<p>the 29th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Bays and Inlets, at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—If a Boat, in Oyster Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, lay on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Oyster Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, call all such Oysters or may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches in the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches in the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oysters of less dimensions than three inches in the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	SLIGO, DOUGALLS, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. — continued.	<p>Slugs, Bullheads, and Drummie Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters or take; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Oyster Bay, Bays, and Drummie Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with it, the number of the boat in which it is employed, and in which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CLIFF BAY, ADELPHI SOUND, BLACKROCK, and BREADTHROW BAYS within the County of Wick. (20th April, 1877.)	<p>Prohibiting for three years from the 1st October, 1877, the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster or Oyster Shell in any part of the said Cliff Bay, Adelphi Sound, Blackrock, and Breadthrow Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof.</p> <p>And any person dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster or Oyster Shell in said Bays or Inlets contrary hereto, during the period aforesaid, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of Five Pounds.</p> <p>During the period aforesaid, no Boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters in the said Cliff Bay, Adelphi Sound, Blackrock, and Breadthrow Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	LONDON SWIFT. (18th Feb., 1874.)	<p>First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which it is hereby ordered to be the 1st September), or last, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, or elsewhere, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
SLIGO, BALLINAGALL, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (20th April, 1876.)	<p>First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Sligo, Ballinagall, and Drummie Bays, which is between the 1st September, or last, in the said Sligo, Ballinagall, and Drummie Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Sligo, Ballinagall, and Drummie Bays, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said</p>	STAMMINGTON Lough. (20th Dec., 1877.)	<p>That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster on Oyster Ground or of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within said Stammering Lough, or as from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of March and the first day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year, during the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster on Oyster Ground in Stammering Lough, or on any of the shores or rocks thereof, there shall be on board any boat any such</p>

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1878, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 3Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Strangford Lough—continued.	<p>drugs or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in taking or assisting Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters as before; and any person offending in any respect against this by-law, rule, or regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	CARLINGFORD Lough—cont. (21st Jan., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of November in any year, that being the close time within which it is so lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or convey any Oysters or Oyster Shells in Carlingford Lough, no boat or Carlingford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, and all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this by-law, rule, or regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD Lough. (21st Jan., 1877.)	<p>Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grawl, or any such instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such grawl, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.</p>		

APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

APPENDIX
No. 4

Date of Licence.	Person to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Beds.	Date of Revocation.
County Cork.				
1857. 27th August.	Thomas Eddles,	Glengriffith Harbour,	9	21st October, 1878.
1867. 10th July, . . .	M. J. C. Longfield,	Rearwater Bay,	210	7th March, 1877.
1868. 13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	16	9th March, 1878.
1868. 14th March,	John Warren Payne,	Bantry Bay,	81	18th October, 1878.
1871. 22nd March,	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy,	Berhaven,	122	15th March, 1878.
County Kerry.				
1860. 2nd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour,	18	8th March, 1878.
1867. 10th July, . . .	Thomas Smiles,	River Shannon,	750	28th October, 1878.
1868. 13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kennare Bay,	30	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	240	10th December, 1878.
County Galway.				
1864. 31st October,	R. E. Lynch Atty.,	Galway Bay,	160	29th March, 1878.
1864. 31st October,	P. M. Lynch,	Do.,	320	24th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December,	T. Young Prior,	Ballisoduff Harbour,	80	18th June, 1878.
1865. 1st December,	Capitain Adams,	Do.,	18	10th April, 1878.
1865. 1st December,	Robert McKenna,	Killybeg Bay,	81	10th April, 1878.
1867. 10th July, . . .	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	26th January, 1878.
1867. 10th July, . . .	Christopher T. Redington,	Do.,	450	29th March, 1878.
County Mayo.				
1865. 12th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	190	26th October, 1878.
1865. 9th November,	Law Life Assurance Society,	Do.,	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Do.,	26	6th October, 1878.
1866. 29th April, . . .	Do.,	Do.,	278	9th October, 1878.
1866. 14th June, . . .	William Little,	Killybeg Bay,	190	10th October, 1878.
1872. 14th December,	William O. McConnick,	Rathfrank Bay,	94	10th January, 1877.
1872. 8th December,	Mary Fegan,	Clew Bay,	26	24th May, 1878.
County Dublin.				
1862. 2nd March, . . .	James Walker,	Belfint Lough,	137	7th March, 1877.
County Waterford.				
1864. 11th November,	John E. Doran,	Dunagavan Harbour,	27	22nd March, 1877.

LIST OF LICENSES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of License.	Date of License.	Persons to whom Granted.	Present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average Area of Beds available.
County Dublin.						
59	19th July, 1887.	Richard D. Kane.	Richard D. Kane.	North Strand.	56 0 0	56
County Wicklow.						
145	31st August, 1874.	Henry Conway Trevel.	Henry Conway Trevel.	Coomassagh Lough.	85 1 30	
County Wexford.						
43	10th April, 1882.	William Burgess.	John Booy.	Wexford Harbour.	75 0 0	28
146	7th January, 1878.	Thomas J. Hutchinson.	Thomas J. Hutchinson.	Dunmore East.	21 1 31	
County Waterford.						
50	2th March, 1882.	Edmund Power.	Edmund Power.	Tramore Bay.	271 0 0	105
55	2nd February, 1874.	Earl Fortescue.	Earl Fortescue.	Do.	82 8 8	
41	11th November, 1884.	A. Bauls.	John Kendall.	Dunmore Harbour.	25 0 0	
154	31st October, 1874.	John Kendall.	Do.	Dunmore Bay.	242 5 43	
County Cork.						
4	10th February, 1813.	R. T. Evanson.	M. H. Martin.	Dunmore Bay.	13 0 14	
14	29th July, 1815.	Lord Charles F. Clinton.	Lord Charles F. Clinton.	Deer Haven.	42 8 0	
54	4th October, 1885.	M. C. Cronan.	M. C. Cronan.	Oyster Haven.	50 8 0	
54	4th October, 1885.	Eleazer Fife.	Eleazer Fife.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee.	47 5 0	
48	13th October, 1884.	Robert T. Atkins.	Robert T. Atkins.	Lough Hyne.	55 0 8	13
47	13th December, 1884.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Glenduff Harbour.	68 0 0	56
46	14th December, 1884.	Thomas McCarthy Collins.	Thomas McCarthy Collins.	Bourgeswater Bay.	73 0 0	75
47	18th July, 1887.	Harold E. Townsend.	Harold E. Townsend.	Shall Harbour.	120 0 0	
75	18th July, 1887.	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	John O'Leary.	Lough Mahon.	70 0 0	30
77	Do.	John Smyth.	John Smyth.	Midleton River.	10 0 0	4
79	18th July, 1887.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Bourgeswater Bay.	48 0 0	43
52	12th February, 1884.	Richard Lyons.	Richard Lyons.	Midleton River.	12 0 0	3
65	12th March, 1885.	Stephen Brown.	Stephen Brown.	Dunmore Bay.	0 0 0	4
40	14th February, 1885.	Earl of Bessborough.	Earl of Bessborough.	Glengarriff Harbour.	48 0 0	20
40	14th June, 1885.	Mrs. Catherine Bessborough.	Mrs. Catherine Bessborough.	Courthouse Bay.	50 0 0	
210	27th March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Bourgeswater Bay.	30 0 0	
217	31st June, 1871.	Earl of Bessborough.	Earl of Bessborough.	Dunmore Bay.	187 2 41	
212	14th October, 1875.	S. E. Townsend.	S. E. Townsend.	Bessborough Harbour.	508 2 30	240
154	2th March, 1873.	Ed. Col. Wm. H. Langford.	S. A. Bessborough.	Cork Harbour.	21 0 30	4
154	Do.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Bourgeswater Bay.	148 8 30	
157	28th January, 1876.	Sir Henry W. Decker, Bt.	Sir Henry W. Decker, Bt.	Lough Hyne.	20 1 34	
164	27th December, 1875.	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newnham.	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newnham.	Owsney River.	434 5 1	31
County Kerry.						
5	2th June, 1885.	J. H. Dewing.	J. Townsend Trevel.	Off Dunmore Point.	4 0 33	4
5	2th February, 1881.	John Mahony.	Colonel Goff.	Estuary of Kenmare River.	104 5 0	107
5	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony.	R. J. Mahony.	Do.	167 0 8	18-37
41	10th May, 1871.	Lord Byron Vesey.	Lord Byron Vesey.	Diagh Harbour.	350 0 0	
40	10th December, 1868.	Richard Mahony.	Richard Mahony.	Kemare Estuary.	50 0 0	5

LIST of LICENSES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of License	Date of License	Person in whose name Granted.	Present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Amount of Beds available.
County Kerry—cont.						
					A. R. P.	Acres.
39	19th July, 1867.	Stephen E. Cullis.	Stephen E. Cullis.	River Shannon.	212 0 0	
41	19th February, 1868.	Charles Suckles.	Charles Suckles.	River Shannon.	22 0 0	15-24
42	21th March, 1868.	Richard J. Mahony.	Richard J. Mahony.	Kemmer Bay.	46 0 0	
43	Do.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Do.	106 0 0	3
133	14th June, 1873.	Robert McGowan.	Robert McGowan.	Barrow Harbour.	34 1 35	30
134	20th November, 1873.	Samuel T. Hord.	Samuel T. Hord.	Kemmer Bay.	32 0 17	
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	217 2 33	
County Clare.						
24	14th February, 1862.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	Clontarf Bay.	112 0 0	28
25	26th June, 1864.	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur.	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur.	Poulnasherry Bay.	100 0 0	28
26	16th July, 1867.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	River Shannon.	30 0 0	28
County Galway.						
12	14th November, 1854.	J. K. Roswell.	William Young.	Ballyconnelly Bay.	372 0 0	28
13	21st August, 1866.	William Foreman.	John Roswell.	Arbuthnot Bay.	90 0 0	2
17	28th February, 1868.	Rev. A. Magan.	Rev. A. Magan.	Stranmillis and Claggas Bays.	277 0 0	12
28	Do.	A. C. Lambert.	A. C. Lambert.	Hilly Harbour.	103 0 0	81
19	2nd February, 1865.	Rev. R. H. Wall.	Walter R. Wall.	Hood's and Ardour Bays.	618 0 0	140
20	11th May, 1865.	Edward Browne.	Gilman Browne.	Ballyvaughan Harbour.	223 0 0	1
27	16th January, 1861.	William Forbes.	William Forbes.	Merewick Bay.	223 0 0	
28	8th April, 1861.	Lord Walsworth.	Lord Walsworth.	Galway Bay.	1,770 0 0	100
29	1st October, 1864.	John Roswell.	John Roswell.	Ardour and Humber Bays.	223 0 0	30
44	26th December, 1864.	C. P. Armit.	Thomas Roswell.	Ballyvaughan Harbour.	68 0 0	
45	Do.	P. Macaulay.	Michael Henry, M.P.	Ballyvaughan and Bannagh Bays.	103 0 0	160
41	24th July, 1867.	Francis J. Graham.	Francis J. Graham.	Bannagh Bay.	50 0 0	1
42	4th March, 1868.	John P. Nolan.	John P. Nolan.	Arbuthnot Bay.	200 0 0	20
114	20th December, 1871.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Killybeg Bay.	291 2 0	80
115	9th February, 1873.	W. and J. St. George.	W. and J. St. George.	Galway Bay.	100 0 0	80
135	31st December, 1873.	Gilman Browne.	Gilman Browne.	Ballyvaughan Bay.	22 2 5	
180	18th April, 1874.	Rev. R. Gibbins, M.A.	Rev. R. Gibbins, M.A.	Kilgobbin Bay.	123 0 24	20
248	29th December, 1873.	Edmund O'Flaherty.	Edmund O'Flaherty.	Conna Bay.	187 5 33	
249	20th June, 1875.	Lord Walsworth.	Lord Walsworth.	Galway Bay.	182 2 5	
253	20th October, 1875.	Michael Henry.	Michael Henry.	Ballyvaughan Harbour.	103 2 0	
County Mayo.						
1	2th November, 1842.	W. H. Carter.	W. H. Carter.	Trillick Bay.	25 1 11	
2	17th November, 1873.	John C. Garvey.	Captain Geo. Austin.	Clew Bay.	184 3 22	45
11	12th November, 1864.	Rev. David Phelan.	James McDonnell.	Killybeg Harbour.	210 0 0	
12	18th July, 1864.	John Richards.	John Richards.	Blackrock Bay.	43 0 0	
21	2nd February, 1866.	Captain W. Houston.	William Roberts.	Killybeg Harbour.	43 0 0	31
22	12th February, 1866.	William McDonnell.	W. Dickson.	Adril Sound.	245 0 0	100
31	19th May, 1862.	George Ellis.	Henry W. Ross.	Do.	402 0 0	2
46	10th June, 1864.	A. W. Wyndham.	Victor C. Kennedy.	Meppert Bay.	80 0 0	30
46	28th September, 1864.	Captain George Austin.	Captain George Austin.	Westport Bay.	164 0 0	20
47	31st December, 1864.	Colonel F. A. K. Gooch.	Sir Chas. A. Gooch, Bart.	Killybeg Bay.	815 0 0	20
43	2nd November, 1868.	Maryann of Sligo.	Maryann of Sligo.	Clew Bay.	26 0 0	28
44	24th December, 1868.	Most Rev. Dr. St. John.	Rev. Thomas M. St. John, Rev. Canon Roswell, Rev. James M. Gooch, trustees.	Sherrill and Ashill Islands.	125 0 0	28
44	21st April, 1869.	Miss Anne Fowler.	Henry James F. Fowler.	Blackrock Bay.	31 0 0	7
45	18th July, 1867.	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson.	J. Gallagher.	Beaulieu Bay.	100 0 0	10-25

No. 5—continued.

1878, and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

APPENDIX
B. 3.

No. of License	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
County Kerry—continued.	
76	No replies received.
84	About 15,000 oysters which were scattered here have collected and beds cleared since last report. 4,518 oysters sold since last report, and 1,000 French oysters and 1,000 French have been laid down. Moderate fall of spat. Beds in good state, oysters large, fat, and well flavoured. French oysters as for the moment, about 100 laid down after trying down, about half hundred since, they have passed through a very small white and are still looking, but have not increased or increased in size, although they do not seem to be very healthy oysters. This is a pitying and breeding bed.
91	A good deal of labour expended in clearing the planted parts of oyster and dirt. A good many more than 1,000 native oysters have been laid down, and about 1,000 sold, of varying portions. Not much fall of spat observed. Considerable bed lagging. French oysters a good deal of oysters in use.
100	This bed down 150,000 oysters from French oyster bed, and 15,000 French in prime condition, and has been carefully farming them since, and regarding any branches in the concrete walls. Sold about 10,000 principally to English dealers, at about 1s per 1,000. Very little oyster if any. Considerable bed lagging. Considerable about 12 per cent. of the French oysters died in transit as soon after being laid down, the available oyster to be doing well, and propose laying down largely this coming season.
104	This became early grained in 1878.
105	This became early grained in 1878.
County Clare.	
94	No replies received.
95	Do.
98	Do.
County Galway.	
39	Nothing done since last report except to keep bed clean and free from trespass. No fall of spat observed. Has not tried French oysters.
17	No replies received.
17	Bed cleaned and oysters scattered since last report. None taken off or sold, but a quantity taken. No oysters laid down. Spat observed to fall in very abundant and many places, but none in open. Has not laid any French oysters down, so from what he sees on neighbouring beds they do not appear to be doing as anticipated. Remembers beds for 20 years and remembers a falling off in natural production and quantity of spat, and as the oysters grow so quickly. Attributes this to imperfect knowledge held by holders of Natural History of oyster.
18	1,000 more French oysters laid down. Only sufficient for house use and projects in domestic use. Cannot form an estimate as to fall of spat beyond that it appeared a fair one. French oysters have to a certain extent succeeded, but the tide in the Killarney is so strong that, except in places sheltered by a French bank, they are for the most part swept away, but less so than the native oysters; and there is no way of sheltering the shore, which is exposed to all north-west winds.
19	No replies received.
20	Bed cleaned. 1,000 oysters sold. Found a good deal of spat on tide previous to frost; sticks on as average 10 to each tile. Last done 15,000 French oysters in April, which did well for some time, but many died during the frost. Will not sell oysters in 1879. Considerable bed well stocked with spat.
97	No replies received.
98	Do.
99	Do.
100	Do.
101	Bed regularly cleaned and attended by a trained staff of men. Very few oysters taken off bed within last three years. 150,000 French oysters laid down. Spitting oysters. Beds in a satisfactory state. A considerable mortality in French oysters, mostly in those rather delicate for the Irish coast. Had a good fall of spat in sheltered pond, lately made, and the young oysters are doing well.
102	No replies received.
103	Do.
104	Bed cleaned since last report. 1,000 oysters sold. 10,000 French oysters laid down. Very small fall of spat. French oysters succeeded very well. This winter (1878) oysters died from the frost.
105	Nothing done to bed except removing grass, weeds, and mussels. No oysters sold. About 1,000 French laid down. Considerable they are not so good as the native in regard to quality and flavour, scarcely any spatting. Oysters had disappeared from the bed. Remarks all the beds will be covered with mussels; they put in a strong impression this year after 20 years absence.
106	No replies to License No. 21. No oysters allowed kept.
107	Bed has been washed by sea, but satisfactory work cannot be done till a grant is obtained from Fisheries of an Ombudsman of a lease of about opposite their land. About 10 oysters taken off since last season. None put down. No fall of spat.
108	Bed well cleared. No oysters taken off. 10,000 French laid down, all appeared well after transit. Cannot say as to spatting having taken place. Bed is a fair way up present. Expect to be able to make a better report next season.
109	No replies received.
110	License only grained in 1878.
County Mayo.	
1	Merged in License No. 106, dated 5th July 1878.
2	Nothing done since last report. No oysters sold; none put down; no spat. The French oysters laid down in former years all died.
3	No replies received.
4	Little or nothing done to beds since last report. No oysters sold and none laid down. Small fall of spat. Beds in good state.
5	No replies received.
6	Nothing except washing done to bed since last report. 100 oysters sold, none laid down; very little fall of spat. Beds in good state. Fully approved of Colonel Meyer's Report on the French Oyster Industry, with the view of trial this season.
7	Nothing done since last report. No oysters taken off. Very little, if any, spat. Few oysters on bed, none laid down in 1878. Area completed within bed being slightly and oysters could not live in it, and what is in for them is too small to go to any great expense in getting down oysters.
8	Nothing done to bed since last report. No oysters sold, none laid down; no fall of spat.
9	Have reply to No. 4.
10	The exceptional severity of the weather impeded, very seriously, operations of any sort on this bed. Now steering towards, but a considerable quantity of very fine oysters taken off by private sale, but none sold. No French oysters laid down this season, but it is likely to supply, but the constant frost prevented arrangements being carried out; hopes to make the experiment early in the coming season. Not possible to obtain seed oysters anywhere on these coasts. There appeared to be a fall of spat, but a vast quantity is swept away by the force of the tides. Beds appear to be a very healthy and flourishing condition, and have proved themselves a success in growing and collecting oysters of excellent quality and flavour. Considerable preservation of information as regards experiments with French brood oysters in this country would be satisfactory.
11	Nothing done to bed since last report, and nothing likely to be done till spring, for which time the bed is being cleared.
12	Bed improved since last report. No oysters sold, about 100 for the use of the Archbishop of Tuam. No French oysters laid down. Laid down a large quantity of Irish oysters and spat.
13	Very little done since last report. No oysters taken off bed. Expect some French oysters, but has not yet received them. A very small fall of spat observed. Oysters planted have grown very large, but from exposed position of bed are in a short time. The current, affected thus very much. Few beds will never be good for anything, but will better position in a short time. The drift seaweed in stormy weather affects bed very much, lodging on everything placed to catch spat.
14	No replies received.

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Person Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average Area of Beds available.
71	10th July, 1875.	Thomas Kirkwood.	Thomas Kirkwood.	Scots Harbour.	A. R. P. 17 0 9	54
116	10th May, 1875.	William Pike.	William Pike.	Ackel Sound.	200 0 23	20
118	12d July, 1875.	James Brown.	James Brown.	Do.	43 0 0	2
120	1st December, 1875.	Benjamin Whitney.	James McDonnell.	Blackhead Bay.	51 1 17	
121	1st July, 1875.	Thomas Shann Carter.	R. T. Shann Carter.	Tramore Bay.	220 0 23	190
122	10th August, 1875.	John Keenell.	John Keenell.	Clew Bay.	64 0 37	16
123	10th December, 1875.	Denis Hughes.	Denis Hughes.	Blackhead Bay.	45 1 0	55
140	10th January, 1876.	Michael Moran.	Michael Moran.	Clew Bay.	5 0 0	0
144	10th September, 1875.	Maria Russell.	Maria Russell.	Do.	4 1 10	4
147	5th December, 1875.	Francis Bourne.	Francis Bourne.	Sty Harbour.	20 0 0	
148	5th December, 1875.	Martin J. Fagan.	Martin J. Fagan.	Clew Bay.	12 0 0	30
149	Do.	Francis McInnis.	Francis McInnis.	Do.	12 0 10	0
151	20th October, 1875.	William Pike.	William Pike.	Ackel Sound.	1,810 0 0	
152	20th October, 1875.	David Conway.	David Conway.	Belinagh Bay.	2 0 26	
County Sligo.						
7	27th November, 1875.	Thomas White.	Percy H. Ross.	Dollagh Bay.	310 1 36	16
43	10th April, 1875.	Mr Robert Gore Booth, M.	Mr Henry W. Gore Booth, M.	Dromahair Bay.	140 0 0	40
88	1st December, 1875.	Richard J. Vaneckoyle.	Richard J. Vaneckoyle.	Tallshore Bay.	20 0 0	19
89	10th June, 1875.	Mr Robert Gore Booth, M.	Owen Ross.	Dromahair Bay.	21 0 0	30
91	10th March, 1875.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Belinagh Bay.	100 0 0	20
94	14th June, 1875.	John W. Strathford.	John W. Strathford.	Kilake Bay.	21 0 0	
95	10th September, 1875.	Henry W. Meredith.	Henry W. Meredith.	Sligo Bay.	30 0 0	2
96	Do.	Owen Wynne.	Owen Wynne.	Do.	21 0 0	2
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	22 0 0	20
101	25th March, 1875.	R. J. Vaneckoyle.	R. J. Vaneckoyle.	Ballynagade Bay.	15 0 0	2
102	25th April, 1875.	Agnes M. Nicholas.	W. K. Barrett.	Sligo Bay.	21 0 10	20
156	24th April, 1875.	Ed. Park.	Ed. Park.	Milk Haven.	19 0 0	2
157	Do.	Martin Conner.	Martin Conner.	Do.	2 0 15	1
158	Do.	Michael Conner.	Michael Conner.	Do.	2 1 10	1
159	10th February, 1875.	R. J. Vaneckoyle.	R. J. Vaneckoyle.	Ballynagade Bay.	124 0 20	0
160	1st March, 1875.	Isabella Letitia Rhodes.	Isabella Letitia Rhodes.	Milk Haven.	20 1 0	2
161	7th January, 1875.	St. Geo. James Martin.	Thomas Gardner.	Sligo Harbour or Bay.	37 1 20	45
County Donegal.						
2	27th September, 1875.	J. G. Woodhouse.	C. G. Woodhouse.	Maleny Bay.	20 0 20	20
82	27th January, 1875.	William Hart.	The Leman The Hon. The Irish Society.	Lough Swilly.	300 0 0	100
100	12th July, 1875.	Mr James Stewart, M.P.	Owen Ross.	Do.	100 0 20	100
101	27th July, 1875.	F. Mansfield.	F. Mansfield.	Do.	20 1 0	10
102	10th October, 1875.	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 0 0	
103	10th March, 1875.	Alex. J. R. Stewart.	Alex. J. R. Stewart.	Sheephead.	140 0 10	
104	10th November, 1875.	Jane Moore Roberts.	Jane Moore Roberts.	Lough Foyla.	20 0 20	
Co. Londonderry.						
548	6th July, 1875.	The Leman The Hon. The Irish Society.	The Leman The Hon. The Irish Society.	Lough Foyla.	4,170 0 24	100
County Down.						
212	20th October, 1875.	Margaret of Downshire.	Margaret of Downshire.	Dundrum Bay.	20 0 0	10
213	10th September, 1875.	Samuel Mordant.	Samuel Mordant.	Seaview Lough.	10 0 20	10

No. 5—continued.

1878, and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

APPENDIX.
No. 5.

No. of Lenses.	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
	County Mayo—continued.
71	Bed carefully preserved. Overplus of oysters collected and placed on bed. No oysters taken off. About 200 native oysters laid down. A considerable number of spawning oysters laid report. Bed very promising, would not lay down foreign seed as though
110	No reply received.
111	Nothing done since last report except oysters constantly turned. None taken off the beds and none laid down. Much spat did not appear, but could not be seen owing to drifting of sand. Beds in a good state, but drifting of sand does great injury.
112	Bed carefully preserved, no oysters taken off. A fair fall of spat. Not undoubtably in good order. No oysters laid down.
113	Bed in a very good state. Some native oysters laid down, but cannot state exact quantity.
114	Bed cleaned and raised. No oysters taken off. Could have said some only for Dy-lane prohibiting the removal of same. Very
115	Bed cleaned and raised. Beds in a fair state. No French oysters laid down.
116	Bed cleaned and raised report. No oysters taken off, 1,000 laid down. Good fall of spat. Beds in good state. No French oysters
117	Dredging oysters cured. No oysters taken off bed, none laid down. A large fall of spat this year. Beds very progressive.
118	Bed has been kept clean by dredging since last report. No oysters sold, none put down. Fair show of spat.
119	Oysters re-laid down. No oysters sold, a small quantity laid down. Some spat seen.
120	Oysters distributed on bed, which was cleaned of those since last report. No oysters sold. Some oysters laid down. Fairment of
	spat has been seen, but the first killed a good deal. Beds are improving.
	County Sligo.
7	Bed dredged and cleaned of seaweed, &c. About 100,000 French and Irish and 50,000 American oysters taken off the bed, 100,000
81	French and 100,000 American laid down, and 100,000 French and 100,000 American more to arrive in a fortnight. No spawning
82	whenever. Bed is good working order, but not so efficiently stocked. French oysters have succeeded very well, very slight loss
83	either in transit or on the bed. The American oyster trade with this likely to become a very large one, part of the bed selling
84	themselves. The great disadvantage, however, is not being allowed to send them to England during August, when American
85	oysters bring the highest price.
86	Bed cleaned. 10,000 oysters taken off, about 10,000 oysters laid down. A moderate fall of spat in one part of bed (badly grown),
87	better than last year for four or five years. French oysters succeeded well, when not injured in transit is not short by seed, the
88	shell is thin and delicate and easily injured. The covering sand which chokes with a number of oysters is principally caused by
89	the dipping of shags adjacent to the bed for bait for the fishery purposes. Some of the men who that working oysters on the bank
90	increases the work. It is feared this moving sand will eventually destroy the bed, as it did formerly in all Landed Bed.
91	Bed has been raised since last report and a quantity of rocks removed and used to form good beds to which young oysters are
92	planted. Bed about 10,000 oysters since last report. Bed down about 20,000 French oysters. There is no sign of spat. Beds
93	are improving. One French oyster purchased previous to this season have done badly, did not grow, and heavy loss by deaths.
94	They were mostly oysters of 7 years, is now trying a larger and older lot, intending only to hold them for a few months. This
95	was seen or heard of any spat in Ballisheen Bay since last season. None on his breeding ponds. Spat which was obtained in
96	1877 is doing well, and runs through winter with comparatively little loss.
97	No reply received.
98	Bed picked and kept clean from seaweed and dog-worms. No oysters sold. A few thousand American oysters laid down; intend
99	laying down more. No French oysters put down. Found one-third of oysters put down died in transit, or were injured in the
100	shell. Believes they are too young and delicate for market, the shell being so easily broken; the American ones seem to be
101	stronger and healthier and more likely to stand than the French. No spawning. Bed pretty well stocked.
102	No reply received.
103	Considered it best not to do anything in 1878 except to protect bed. No oysters dredged even for private use.
104	Some reply to Lenses No. 78.
105	No reply to 89 which apply equally to this.
106	Oysters shells and ground have been put on bed since last report. Between 6,000 and 7,000 oysters sold. 25,000 French oysters and
107	a few thousand Irish laid down. Very little spat. Beds the same since last report. A great number of French oysters died in
108	transit. Faint on bed two days will but do not grow to a large size. The bed does not dry at low tide as formerly. Has not
109	been able to gather only to dredge.
110	Scarcely any change in bed since last report. Sold about 50 worth of oysters. French oysters all died. Don't consider last season
111	was good for spawning.
112	Did all of could with bed, put down all the oysters he could but they did no good, owing to being covered by sand and the great
113	flood and more. No oysters taken off bed. Spat and French oysters all killed by frost. Consider bed good and would be sorry
114	to part with it.
115	Similar replies to Lenses No. 107.
116	No reply to 89, which apply equally to this.
117	Working down to bed since last report. About 200 oysters sold. State of bed at present very poor. No oysters laid down. Owing
118	to change in Orange River sand comes in over bed and very little spat can be sighted owing to the very strong current.
119	No reply received.
	County Donegal.
4	Beds not interfered with, feeding fresh of oysters with French oysters on beds in Carlingford Lough—Keshmone, Nos. 37 and 42.
81	Oysters that were on this bed have all been injured and taken to Lough Fyne, and losses may be estimated.
100	No reply received.
110	Quantity of venia and other native larvae to oysters removed since last report. 60,000 oysters sold, 1,000 laid down. Little or
111	no spat. Large quantity of oysters killed by frost. No French oysters laid down.
112	Reply to Lenses No. 110, which apply to this bed.
113	A number appeared to preserve bed. A quantity of oysters were stolen. A good natural fall of spat. State of bed as previously.
114	No oysters laid down.
115	Lenses only passed in 1878.
	County Londonderry.
110	Beds carefully watched. Some oysters lifted and shipped to Scotland for bait. Only a few oysters lifted, but none sold. A small
111	quantity of spat observed. The oysters laid down appear to be growing and getting into better condition, particularly those
112	brought from Lough Swilly. About 6,000 French oysters purchased in Bordeaux, and laid down in 1877, and it is the intention of
113	the owner to lay down more in next March and April, as it is considered these laid down have done very well. They have
114	transferred in due very satisfactory, and also in condition, it is intended to sell some this season. Very few French oysters died in
115	transit or appear to have been lost on the beds.
	County Down.
111	Embarkments kept up, large stones taken up and smaller ones put down. No oysters taken off bed. Some young oysters found in
112	embankment at Ballisheen. Beds in pretty good state except the Mourne Bridge Point where seed accumulated. No oysters laid
113	down. Intends laying down French oysters, and an additional embankment has been made between the railway and the stream of
114	Lough Swilly, and it seems probable that seaweed spawning might take place at Ballisheen, the difficulty being to retain the
115	bed in the pond, and the seed is a great detriment. The transference of Lord Downshire were showed a further small man towards
116	promoting this object in 1878.
117	Nothing done since last report. The oysters that were laid down died. Next spring intends seeing what can be done.

LIST OF LICENSES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of License.	Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Person Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Amount Area of Beds available.
					A. R. P.	Acres.
19	1st July, 1874.	Thomas Wilson.	Lord Clement.	Corkingford Lough.	32 2 10	
20	1st December, 1874.	John O'Connell Woodhouse.	C. O. Woodhouse.	Do.	34 9 0	
21	1st Jan. 1875.	Do.	Do.	Do.	22 8 0	
22	1st September, 1875.	Lord Clement.	Lord Clement.	Do.	25 0 0	
23	1st July, 1874.	Arthur Smith, &c.	Arthur Smith, &c.	Do.	144 0 0	
				Total.		

APPENDIX, No. 6.

HERRING FISHERY, 1878.

	Boats employed, and highest number on any one day.				Total Captures.	Average Price.	Value.
	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Manx.			
North, between 24th May and 7th Dec., 1878.	210	213	350	210	Mean.	£ s. d.	£
Ards, between 9th June and 10th Dec., 1878.	-	-	91	-	63,360	1 3 8	66,694
Kinsale, between 29th April and 21st Dec., 1878.	-	20	22	8	1,372	1 17 3	3,393
Grimsby, between 6th June and 27th Nov., 1878.	-	5	45	11	46,754	1 3 8	55,155
Armagh, between 20th May and 7th Dec., 1878.	40	122	79	37	59,335	1 1 10	63,830
Onash and Warrenpoint, between 4th June and 15th Oct., 1878.	-	15	30	105	455	1 4 0	548
Kilkeel, between 1st June and 1st Nov., 1878.	204	43	75	-	1,209	1 5 0	1,655
Annalong.	-	-	35	-	9,000	1 0 0	9,000
Coatona.	-	-	35	-	1,958	0 16 0	1,574
					193,603	1 9 9	220,378

APPENDIX No. 7.

MACKEREL FISHERY, 1878.

	Boats employed, and highest number on any one day.	Total Captures.	Average Price.	Amount realized.
		Boxes.	£ s. d.	£
Kinsale,	{ Irish . . . 197 Scottish . . . 20 Manx . . . 214 English . . . 38 }	92,023	1 1 1	97,789

APPENDIX, No. 8.

SUMMARY of the quantity of HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to undermentioned places in England, consigned from Irish Fisheries, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Cod.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Cod.
	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London.	33,674	23,073	12,070	Liverpool.	34,112	15,078
Nottingham.	3,889	2,042	4,725	Birmingham.	11,985	4,221
Bradford.	17,690	3,777	3,549			
Manchester.	4,077	10,668	10,762	Total, 1878.	120,605	60,299
Sheffield.	7,534	3,221	1,333	" 1877.	122,624	60,029
Wolverhampton.	6,321	4,217	3,697			
Leeds.	7,561	4,506	3,220	Decrease.	1,518	2,730

Computing the Herrings at £2 per box,					£	s.	d.
the Mackerel, 92,026 boxes, at 21s. 4d. per box,*					341,812	0	0
the Cod at £2 per box,					97,788	0	0
					146,630	0	0
Total value.					£506,230	0	0

* The only return received was relative to the above-mentioned places, but there were 92,026 boxes captured at Kinsale, the great bulk of which was exported.

No. 5—continued

APPENDIX.
Nos. I, II, III, &
IV.

1878, and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued

No of Circles	Substance of Reports received as to state of Birds.
	County Kent.
16	Markings done to half since last report. 40,000 systems sold in 1974. Did not anticipate if spot had fallen. Birds in promising state.
17	Several large ponds with shallow water made. Several thousand systems taken off for sale at prices not lower than 100. Bird in fair working order. About 100,000 French currency had down, which have succeeded very well, but owing to the severe and continued frost, about 2 per cent. were lost during the winter.
20	Four replies received, No 20, which with this form one had.
27	Nothing done since last report. 4,000 systems sold, most laid down. Birds reported to be in a healthy state.
211	No replies received.

APPENDIX No. 2

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act during the Year 1878

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 10

Table showing Total Amounts advanced on Loan, and the Total Repayments since the passing of Act to 31st December, 1878.

ACT OF 1878, September, 1879.

Governor.	Based on								Total Amounts owed to the Government, 1878.	Total Expenditures to the Government, 1878.
	1876.		1877.		1877.		1878.			
	\$	c. d.	\$	c. d.	\$	c. d.	\$	c. d.	\$	c. d.
Clark,	1,660	0 0	688	0 0	887	0 0	888	0 0	2,706	0 0
Kerry,	2,315	0 0	1,518	0 0	114	0 0	2,364	0 0	5,531	0 0
Leitch,	80	0 0	30	0 0	—	—	—	—	80	0 0
Linscomb,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	1,160	0 0	1,114	0 0	1,100	0 0	990	10 0	4,338	10 0
Spico,	483	0 0	194	0 0	204	0 0	207	0 0	1,808	0 0
Mayo,	754	0 0	707	0 0	817	0 0	658	0 0	2,656	0 0
Clare,	317	0 0	369	0 0	391	0 0	970	0 0	1,320	0 0
Totals,	6,160	0 0	4,512	0 0	3,847	0 0	6,187	10 0	18,104	10 0
									16,770	3 0

APPENDIX, No. 11.

SCHEDULE OF LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1875.

DUTIES.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1875.												1875. Amount of Licence Duty.	1876. Amount of Licence Duty.	1877. Amount of Licence Duty.	1878. Amount of Licence Duty.	1879. Amount of Licence Duty.	1880. Amount of Licence Duty.
	1. Baiting Duty.	2. Baiting Duty.	3. Baiting Duty.	4. Baiting Duty.	5. Baiting Duty.	6. Baiting Duty.	7. Baiting Duty.	8. Baiting Duty.	9. Baiting Duty.	10. Baiting Duty.	11. Baiting Duty.	12. Baiting Duty.						
1. Baiting, . . .	91	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147 0 0	-	2 4 4	2 4 4	2 4 4	180
2. Vandal, . . .	87	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245 0 0	-	29 4 8	-	294 4 8	487
3. Wandal, . . .	204	14 144	59 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,141 0 0	-	139 1 3	-	1,280 1 3	2,055
4. Lincow, . . .	204	8 25	13 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	745 10 0	68 0 0	63 0 7	-	808 10 7	975
5. Cork, . . .	204	2	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560 0 0	-	62 0 7	-	622 0 7	750
6. Wickham, . . .	12	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58 0 0	-	2 14 0	-	59 14 0	161
7. Bury, . . .	12	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 0 0	-	4 18 8	-	53 18 8	85
8. Kewham, . . .	22	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 10 0	0 0 0	-	-	57 10 0	90
9. Killybeg, . . .	162	4	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 0 0	57 0 0	73 10 0	18 9 0	443 7 0	435
10. Lincow, . . .	221	43 31	72 107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,864 5 0	2 0 0	127 10 0	-	3,634 5 0	2,045
11. Gilling, . . .	167	0	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371 0 0	45 0 0	14 10 0	-	530 10 0	359
12. Ballynash, . . .	53	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 0 0	-	9 0 0	31 10 0	145 10 0	156
13. Bury, . . .	22	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225 0 0	5 0 0	1 5 4	-	231 5 4	231
14. Ballynash, . . .	75	-	40 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463 0 0	-	20 5 0	15 0 0	478 5 0	560
15. Bury, . . .	14	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 0 0	-	0 15 4	25 0 0	102 15 4	142
16. Ballynash, . . .	112	15	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375 0 0	5 0 0	39 8 8	308 2 0	673 8 8	481
17. Lincow, . . .	46	-	10 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179 0 0	14 0 0	5 14 20	-	194 14 20	223
18. Lincow, . . .	75	5	35 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471 9 0	65 0 0	40 18 3	303 0 0	1,180 18 3	535
19. Colindale, . . .	21	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530 0 0	250 0 0	140 0 0	-	1,120 0 0	1,099
20. Ballynash, . . .	20	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 0 0	80 0 0	36 10 0	-	316 10 0	144
21. Droghda, . . .	80	5	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302 0 0	-	1 5 0	-	303 5 0	515
22. Droghda, . . .	47	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254 0 0	5 0 0	48 35 0	5 10 0	309 35 0	275
Total, . . .	1159	160 59	707 140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,290 5 0	515 0 0	678 1 0	523 11 0	11,963 5 0	15,190

The estimate of the average number of men employed is made up as follows:-

Baiting Duty, . . .	1 man.	Baiting Duty, . . .	1 man.	Baiting Duty, . . .	1 man.	Baiting Duty, . . .	1 man.
Cross Lines, . . .	5 men.	Transit Duty, . . .	2 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	4 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	4 do.
Snake Duty, . . .	4 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	2 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	2 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	2 do.
Snake Duty, . . .	8 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	4 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	2 do.	Snake Duty, . . .	2 do.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1875, inclusive.

Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1863	-	-	4,560 7 8	1870	-	-	5,799 8 4	1874	-	-	5,410 9 0
1864	-	-	4,542 5 0	1871	-	-	7,511 12 4	1875	-	-	5,417 1 8
1865	-	-	4,725 10 8	1872	-	-	8,055 15 0	1876	-	-	5,970 8 10
1866	-	-	5,096 6 8	1873	-	-	8,268 1 9	1877	-	-	5,769 15 0
1867	-	-	5,317 8 0	1874	-	-	5,848 14 0	1878	-	-	5,755 12 6
1868	-	-	5,053 11 8								

Increase in Licence Duty since 1863, £1,012 14 6d.

SCHEDULE of LAURENCE DORMAN payable in each District on Payment made due Falling for School, January, 1878.

District	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term	4th Term	5th Term	6th Term	7th Term	8th Term	9th Term	10th Term	11th Term	12th Term	13th Term	14th Term	15th Term	16th Term
1. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
3. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
4. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
5. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
6. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
7. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
8. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
9. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
10. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
11. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
12. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
13. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
14. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
15. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
16. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
17. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
18. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
19. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
20. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
21. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
22. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
23. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
24. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
25. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
26. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
27. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
28. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
29. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
30. Ditch	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1879, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.**

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1868.)	SALMON AND TROUT. Dublin District. Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 200 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Water Tower and the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Footing Light-house.	Between Helvelich Head and Ballycotton. River Blackwater, &c. (21st Nov., 1874.)	Limerick District. Regarding By-law of 2nd November, 1873, regarding Drift Net Fishing, and in law thereof providing as follows:— First.—That no Drift Net of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the River or Estuaries flowing into the sea along Helvelich Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—That no two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be stretched together in any way. Third.—That Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the side and always drifting.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head. (15th Oct., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.	River Blackwater. (14th March, 1876.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, on the Tallowan side, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across and River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Garrymore and Newparkland on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Garrymore and Ballymuck on the East, all on the County of Wicklow.
River Wexford, (25th March, 1874, and 24th March, 1862.)	Wexford District. Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferryquay Bridge and the Town of Rossmore. Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less than three one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Ferryquay Bridge and the Town of Rossmore.	Tidal Waters. (18th Sept., 1866.)	Cork District. Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork Harbour with a Spear, Lyster, Gaff, Broekhead, Dredge, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to anything with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Channel or Company thereof. Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork Harbour with any kind of Fishhook, except in part or in whole with any manner or thing, or unseasoned.
Derry Water and River Derry. (25th Oct., 1878.)	Prohibiting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the stream and streams flowing into it, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killybeggy to Anascreenagh Bridge, with the stream flowing into it from Moyne Church through Ballinacorney, and the Townlands of Strry, and in the Greenhead, Skillick, and Derry Rivers, from the bounds of the County of Londonderry to the County of Wicklow, with the small streams flowing into the main stream, all such rivers and streams being in the County of Wicklow, formed during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.	Water Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1852.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Nets and as a Drift Net, having a foot-piece and yards or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz. from that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Biscuit's Cove, on the south, to the Western boundary of the Townland of Biscuit's, on the North.
Pease River. (25th Oct., 1878.)	Prohibiting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the stream and streams flowing into it, in the Pease River, situated below Killybeggy Bridge in the County of Wicklow.	River Lee, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets against Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Patrick's Weir.
Ovensmough River. (15th Feb., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.	River Lee, (21st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and Glen's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the mill race and inlets from such channels with a Spear, Lyster, Gaff, Broekhead, Dredge, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to anything with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the stream or company thereof.
Waterford District.	Formulating the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Townlands of Boreenagore, in the County of Kerry:—Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot be used in the said Waters during the Months of April, May, and June.	River Lee & River running into Cork Harbour. (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters made or to be made of a line drawn across at Killybeggy's Point in the West.
Glencole River. (11th July, 1850.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.	Dore. (26th Sept., 1873.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water, made or to be made of a line drawn across at Killybeggy's Point in the West.
River Dore. (17th Aug., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of all Baggers (nets single Ends with Leads) for capture of Fish, between the Bridge at Fair Head and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Glenelg.	River Lee, (16th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Canoe, or Gullboat in that part of River adjacent of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle
River Sals, Mure, and Barrow, &c. (14th March, 1876.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Sals, Mure, and Barrow, above a line drawn across and River from Chesham, County of Wicklow, on the West, to an Easterly channel in Chesham Bay, in the County of Wicklow.		

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Manner of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Manner of By-Law.
River Lewis-continued.	Cook District—continued. Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Black Fields, to the opposite shore, so is the third part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the two mentioned above and the point of the Customs House in the City of Cork between 8 o'clock on Sunday morning and half-past 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Narvigeus Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channel at between the slip at Dunsary Bridge opposite Keyser's Mill, leading to Crosses Green and St. Fin Barre Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 8 o'clock on Sunday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday evening.	Curragh or Waterville River (7th March, 1879.) Waterville River, (20th Feb., 1877.)	Kilmarney District—continued. Prohibiting the spans between the Barn or Bolls of the Inclosure, and of the Black or upstream side of the Burn or Crick at the Watermill Water in one and a quarter inches apart.
Argillon River, (24th Feb., 1868.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argillon River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Ovensigh and the Tidal River with the main Argillon River and the Bridges of Tinsamogah, all in the barony of the East Division of Kant Carbury, and County of Cork.	River Shannon, Island Point. (9th Feb., 1866.)	Limerick District. Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wolfscry Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.
Argillon River, (19th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters made a new net Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.	River Shannon, (29th Nov., 1865.)	Prohibiting Dash Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches 6 centners in length, to be measured along the side of the square, or even meshes to be measured all round each such mesh, except measurement being taken in the river where the Net is set, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts along of the River flowing into the said River Shannon.
Bardon River, (19th Dec., 1874.)	Prohibiting for five years from the 1st January, 1875, the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets) so auxiliary to fishing with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of said River or its Tributaries, where a line drawn across the said River at right angles with the River's course from the stream on the east side of said River, dividing the Townlands of Gortmanna and Shanogue to the Stream on the opposite shore enclosing the Townlands of Drumkeen and Knockroo.	River Shannon, (20th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tamsinagh, on the River Shannon.
Bardon River, (20th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters made a line from Shanogue Point in an easterly direction to Phosphate Point.	River Shannon and Malaga, (4th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Puckmane and Bridgeway Shanogue Bridge, and also in River Malaga.
River Don, (29th Feb., 1874.)	Formulating use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from least to best for capture of Salmon or Trout.	River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout to touch any Cart or Carriage belonging to the owners of Shanogue and Wolfscry Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any river flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the bottom of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wolfscry Bridge and the Strapington Weir at Killybeg in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1870.)	Bantry District. Prohibiting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from least to best (or, as measured along the side of the square, or as measured to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear where the Net is set), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between River Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks remote of same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Sea, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	River Shannon, Malaga, and Aghashole Bay, (19th Nov., 1874.)	Regulating the use of Drift Nets as follows: First.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon or in the Glendalough Bay. Third.—That no two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Glendalough Bay. Fourth.—That no Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aghashole Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kilquinn, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tide. Fifth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in Glendalough Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Luskabulbin, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in the River Malaga or Aghashole.
Savon or Coochale, Moolagh, or Dunmore, or Carrigrohane River, (21st Jan., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, save Landing-Nets, so auxiliary to rods and lines in both-water portions of said River.	River Don, (3rd June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets) so auxiliary to fishing with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Shannon between Beekins Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Castlemaize Estuary, (17th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Drift Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weight affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaize outside the Bar of Inch.	Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets not exceeding 10 yards in length, the Meshes of one inch from least to best for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout.
Tidal Waters, (24th Feb., 1868.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch Salmon in any tidal waters with a Speer, Lyster, Otter, Stinkhead, Dredge, or Gill-net, except where the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to fishing with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Fair or Dock by the owner or occupier thereof.	Dona, (29th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets) so auxiliary to fishing with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Salmon, between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning.

APPENDIX No. 15.

RAVERS, the Months of which have been defined in 1873, and to 31st March, 1879, making, with those enumerated in previous Reports, 148 in number.

APPENDIX
No. 15.

District.	Name of River.	District.	Name of River.
Limerick.	Asanagh.	Coleraine.	Main.
Do.	Asanagh.	Do.	Blackwater.
Keshmoo.	Tobin.	Do.	Shanillewater.
Coleraine.	Moyle.	Do.	Bann (Upper).
Do.	Ballynarry.		

APPENDIX, No. 16.

RAVERS, the TIDAL AND FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st March, 1879.

APPENDIX
No. 16.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Asanagh.	Asanagh Bridge.	10th June, 1871.
Asanagh.	Ballynarry Bridge, between the townlands of Drough and Asanagh.	27th November, 1873.
Asanagh.	The barrier of stone at several side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Cloughmully and Cloughmully.	27th November, 1873.
Bandon.	The Bridge at Bandon, known as the Ironstone Bridge.	10th January, 1888.
Bann.	The Down Street end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutts.	10th November, 1873.
Barron.	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mellins, in county Carlow.	10th March, 1884.
Barkinstown.	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballynarry and Ballynarry.	10th March, 1873.
Bogus.	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Ouliffe.	3rd April, 1888.
Brae.	Tallow Bridge Quay.	10th January, 1874.
Carragh.	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	10th January, 1888.
Carraig.	Carraig Bridge.	10th June, 1871.
Do.	Willow Weir.	10th May, 1872.
Do.	Asanagh Weir.	10th November, 1873.
Do.	East Bridge above Donnell Bridge.	17th July, 1888.
Do.	The Railway Bridge across said River.	10th May, 1871.
Do.	The Road leading through Kilmartin from the Road leading from Limerick to Bandon by a line drawn in continuation of said Kilmartin Road across River.	4th October, 1873.
Do.	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Oak House, at Bann.	8th April, 1884.
Do.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river at townland boundary between townlands of Querrin and Bandon.	10th March, 1873.
Do.	The Spout called and known by the name of the South-Glen, between the townlands of Querrin and Bandon.	4th October, 1873.
Do.	Green's Bridge.	10th June, 1871.
Do.	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Cappagh.	10th March, 1873.
Do.	Lynn's Weir.	10th May, 1872.
Do.	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river from a point on townland of Down, at the road leading to VEB station, to a point on the townland of Coolin.	10th March, 1873.
Do.	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river at the townland boundary between the townlands of Bandon and Ballynarry.	10th March, 1873.
Do.	Adams Bridge.	1st February, 1888.
Do.	The dam at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Oak Pool.	20th July, 1888.
Do.	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	10th August, 1888.
Do.	The bridge across river known as the Ballynarry Bridge.	10th March, 1873.
Do.	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir.	10th August, 1884.
Do.	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adams Dam.	10th August, 1884.
Do.	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolin and Ballynarry.	10th July, 1888.
Do.	Wooler Bridge at Duncannon Mill.	10th June, 1871.
Do.	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Boffin.	20th July, 1888.
Do.	The Island Bridge.	10th March, 1884.
Do.	The Ballynarry Bridge on the High Road.	10th June, 1871.
Do.	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir.	8th April, 1884.
Do.	The Castle Bridge near Newmarket.	10th August, 1888.
Do.	Rapinagh Bridge.	1st February, 1884.
Do.	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	10th February, 1871.
Do.	Sligo Weir.	10th June, 1871.
Do.	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most upstream part of the Coolin Weir.	10th March, 1884.
Do.	The mouth of river as defined 31st November, 1873, by a straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across said river from a point on townland of Tullin to a point on townland of Duncannon.	10th February, 1873.
Do.	The bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge.	10th March, 1873.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. Dublin.	Sherrisse to Wicklow.	From Hawthth to Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February; For remainder of District, between 15th September and 2nd March.
2. Wexford.	Wicklow to Kilo Bay, East of Swaney Bay.	Between 15th September and 2nd April.
3. Waterford.	Edo Bay to Malrirk Head.	" 15th August and 1st February.
4. Limerick.	Edrirk Head to Ballymore.	" 25th August and 15th February.
5. Cork.	Ballymore Head to Galley Head.	" 15th August and the 15th of Feb., save in Brandon and Ardglass Rivers; between 15th August and 1st March for Brandon, and between 1st August and 1st March for Ardglass.
6. Shillbreen.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	" 15th September and 1st May.
6t. Bantry.	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	" 15th September and 1st May.
6s. Kinsale.	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
7. Kilmory.	Lamb Head to Duncannon Head, including Blackham.	31st July and 15th January, save Mizen Head, Ferra, or Valencia, Lerry, and Waterville, and their Tributaries. Mizen, Ferra or Valencia, Lerry, and Tributaries, between 15th September and 1st May. Waterville and its Tributaries, between 15th July and 1st January.
8. Limerick.	Duncannon to Hags Head.	Between 31st July and 15th February, save River Cashes and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Duncannon Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points. For River Cashes down to its Mouth and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June.
		Between Duncannon Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April.
		Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May.
9. Galway.	Hags Head to Slye Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
10. Ballinacilly.	Slye Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st of August and 15th of February, save in Londonderry and Carrigrohilly Rivers and Tributaries. For Londonderry and Carrigrohilly Rivers and Tributaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.
10t. Buncannon.	Pigeon Point to Buncannon Head.	Between 31st August and 15th February, save in Newryport and Glannagary Rivers and Tributaries, and Carrigrohilly River and Tributaries. For Newryport River and Tributaries, 31st August and 15th March; Glannagary River and Tributaries, 15th September and 1st May; Carrigrohilly and Carrigrohilly River and Tributaries, 31st August and 15th February.
11. Ballinacilly.	Buncannon to Carrigrohilly.	Between 15th August and 15th March, save in Carrigrohilly and Ballinacilly Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo.	Carrigrohilly to Mullaghmore.	" 15th August and 15th February, save in Sligo River, in Ballyvaughan and Tributaries, which is between 31st July and 15th January.
13. Ballinacilly.	Mullaghmore to Breen.	" 15th August and 1st March, save in River Eke and Tributaries, which is between 15th September and 1st April.
14. Letterkenny.	Breen to Malla Head.	" 15th August and 15th Feb., and one mile above Letterkenny, save in Carrigrohilly River, and Carrigrohilly River, between 15th September and 15th April; for Carrigrohilly, between 30th Sept. and 1st April.
15. Londonderry.	Malla to Downhill Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.
15t. Coleraine.	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	" 15th August and 15th February.
16. Ballyvaughan.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	" Do. do.
17t. Drogheda.	Sherrisse to Clagher Head.	" 15th August and 15th February.
17s. Dundalk.	Clagher Head to Donaghadee.	" 31st August and 1st April, save in Carrigrohilly, Oyle, Doe, and Fane Rivers. In Oyle, Doe, and Carrigrohilly Rivers, between 15th August and 15th February; in Fane River between 15th August and 1st April.

NOTE.—The first section of the 15th & 16th Vols. c. 111, requires these shall not be fewer than 100 days close season in each Fishery.
Whereas the second section of the 15th & 16th Vols. c. 111, as follows or there shall be added or as taken in any way, except by Eagle Red and Lake, between six of the close in February morning and six of the close in the following March morning.

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1878, for Fixed Engines for

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Day of Certificate.	District in which Notified.	Expiry of Fixed Eng.
55	River Mer.	Mary Anne Lide and Andrew Clarke.	2 May, 1873.	Bellona.	2 Fixed draft sets.
57	Idaho.	J. W. Stoddard.	10 May, 1873.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
102	Sea off coast, on Mayo.	William Little.	14 Jan., 1876.	Idaho.	2 Bag sets.
103	Sea off coast, on Mayo.	William Little.	15 May, 1873.	Idaho.	3 Idaho.
3	Sea off coast, on Astoria.	A. G. Ballentine.	15 September, 1868.	Bellona.	1 Idaho.
4	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
5	Idaho.	Thomas Black.	2 October, 1863.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
6	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
7	Idaho.	Sir R. M. Knighton.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
8	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
9	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
10	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
11	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
12	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
13	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
14	Idaho.	J. C. Anderson.	25 October, 1868.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
15	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
16	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
17	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
18	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
19	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
20	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
21	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
22	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
23	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
24	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
25	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
26	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
27	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
28	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
29	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
30	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
31	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
32	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
33	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
34	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
35	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
36	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
37	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
38	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
39	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
40	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
41	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
42	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
43	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
44	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
45	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
46	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
47	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
48	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
49	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
50	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
51	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
52	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
53	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
54	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
55	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
56	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
57	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
58	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
59	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
60	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
61	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
62	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
63	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
64	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
65	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
66	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
67	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
68	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
69	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
70	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
71	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
72	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
73	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
74	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
75	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
76	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
77	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
78	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
79	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
80	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
81	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
82	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
83	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
84	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
85	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
86	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
87	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
88	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
89	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
90	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
91	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
92	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
93	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
94	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
95	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
96	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
97	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
98	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
99	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.
100	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Idaho.	1 Idaho.

fishing for Salmon or Trout (arranged in Districts).

No.	Particulars of Nets, &c.	Observations.
65	6 nets, from 150 to 250 yards in length.	—
66	3 nets, net exceeding 300 yards in length.	Scummers fixed nets.
67	Leadors, 50 fathoms long each; and each bag about 7 feet wide.	Slipnets long nets.
68	Leadors, each 30 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms each.	Scummers net.
69	Leadors, 22 yards; net, 20 yards.	Lorryhass net.
70	Leadors, 30 yards; net, 20 yards.	Curlewside net.
71	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
72	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
73	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
74	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
75	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
76	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
77	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
78	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
79	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
80	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
81	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
82	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
83	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
84	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
85	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
86	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
87	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
88	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
89	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
90	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
91	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
92	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
93	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
94	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
95	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
96	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
97	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
98	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
99	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.
100	Leadors, 30 fathoms; net, 50 fathoms.	Curlew net.

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1878, for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person in whose Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Amount in which Not assessed.	Description of Fixed Net.
54	Shannon.	Baron Montagu.	11 February, 1878.	Limerick.	1 Stake Net.
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.

RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the INSPECTORS of INNET FISHERIES into the Legality or Illegality of

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person prosecuting and under Power Act.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net or of Land to which Net situated.	Name of Townland to which Net situated.	Result.
400	River Shannon.	1 Stake Net.	Harriet Burrough.	Harriet Burrough.	Quarrie.	Mayoria.
401	Do.	2 Do.	Robert Luffe.	Robert Luffe.	Kilpatrick.	Kilpatrick.
402	River Shannon, off Sout- tery Island.	4 Do.	Marion Keane.	Marion Keane.	Souttery Island.	Kilpatrick.
403	River Shannon.	1 Do.	William C. Hallie.	William C. Hallie.	Clonsilla.	Apheland.
404	Do.	1 Do.	Charles Randle.	Charles Randle.	Clonsilla.	Do.
405	Do.	4 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX, No. 20.

QUANTITY of SALMON exported to undermentioned places in England, from Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

	No. of Tons at 100 lbs each.
London.	4,378
Nottingham.	2,793
Bristol.	3,679
Manchester.	6,555
Sheffield.	4,641
Wolverhampton.	3,110
Leeds.	4,000
Liverpool.	8,751
Birmingham.	6,730

computed at 1s. 3d. per lb. Value delivered at foregoing places would be £218,476 11s. 3d.

Total, 1878. . . 46,687
 Total, 1877. . . 47,934 Decrease. . . 3,990

No. 18—continued.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—continued.

APPENDIX,

No. 18.

Certificate
for fixed
Engines.

No.	Particulars of Sites, &c.	Observations.
44	Leader, 200 feet long; head, 31 feet long.	Foyne's Island (north) weir.
45	Leader, 107 feet long; head, 30 feet long, and 33 feet 6 inches wide.	Foyne's Island (south) weir.
46	The first leader, 364 feet long; first head, 703 feet long and 14 feet wide. Second leader, 225 feet long; second head, 98 feet long and 13 feet wide.	Durrah weir.
47	The first leader, 360 feet long; first head, 40 feet long and 33 feet wide. Second leader, 210 feet long; second head, 32 feet long, 10 feet wide.	Mount Trenchard weir.
48	Size—327 feet from high-water mark.	Collesmore weir.
49	Length, 117 yards.	Tubert weir.
50	Length, 67 yards.	Edgewood weir.
51	Length, 32 yards 2 feet.	Belgium weir.
52	Leader, 110 yards long.	Stret weir.
53	Leader, 78 yards long.	Batory weir.
54	Leader, 203 yards long; head, 25 yards, and 4 feet wide.	Faulderron weir.
55	Leader, 68 yards long; head, 7 yards long.	Aylmer or Ballinacree weir was corrected into a western weir.
56	E. Weir, head, 74 yards long; head, 17 yards; W. Weir leader, 28 yards long 13 heads each, 77 yards long.	
57	Leader, 98 yards long; head, 17 yards long.	Collesmore weir.
58	5 leaders, each 120 yards, and 5 heads, each 17 yards long.	Cherfield weir.
59	4 heads, whole length not to exceed 553 yards, measurements not to exceed fixed engine below low water of ordinary spring tide.	Shangweath weir.
60	No. 1, 110 yards in length, and No. 2, 90 yards in length, measurements not to exceed fixed engine below low water of ordinary spring tide.	
61	C out, 200 yards long; D out, 128 yards long; and E out, 200 yards long.	Stretcher Island weir.
62	Three heads; the whole length not exceeding 252 yards.	Chenoweth weir.
63	200 yards long.	Garry Island weir.
64	271 feet.	Ballynagat weir.
65	185 feet, leader.	Scart weir.
66	Length of Stretcher, 50 feet; body of Weir, 62 feet; Flood arm, 10 feet; large yard, width, 10 feet; Fish pocket, width, 17 feet.	Stret weir.
67	Leader, 94 feet long; head, 130 feet—Red Stretcher Weir.	Ballynagat weir.
68	Be-pole of Shute Leader to outer pole of same, 125 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Ebb Leader, 82 feet; out-pole of Shute Leader to net chamber, 17 feet.	The Creek weir.
69	Be-pole of Shute Leader to outer pole of same, 196 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 113 feet; out-pole of Shute Leader to net chamber, 23 feet.	The Chapel Reach weir.
70	Be-pole of Shute Leader to outer pole of same, 262 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 102 feet.	Clappa weir.
71	500 feet, line to outer pole.	Doonage weir.
72	Leader, 120 feet; long, 75 feet.	Overmuck weir.
73	ditto.	Ballynagat weir.
74	Leader, 245 yards long; head, 17 yards long; 2—244 yards in length; and 3—243 yards in length.	Coonagh and Tullaghmore weirs.
75	3 nets, 150 yards long, and 1—222 yards long.	Malinbeg weir.
76	Not exceeding 248 yards length.	
77	400 yards long.	
78	150 yards long.	
79	From 100 to 200 yards long.	
80	Leader, 116 yards; length of net, 98 yards.	Stret weir.
81	300 feet, line to outer pole.	Malinbeg weir.
82	Each not exceeding 120 yards length.	
83	200 yards in length.	Dramble weir.
84	Shute wing, 125 feet; shute wing, 94 feet; space between shute wing and rock, 45 feet.	Ballinacree weir.
85	The first leader, 305 yards long; and the second leader, 428 yards 1 foot long.	Keweenaw weir.
86	The first leader, 552 yards long; second leader, 288 yards 1 foot long.	Wooler weir.
87	Lower weir—leader, 60 yards long; upper weir—leader, 33 yards long. The head or pocket of the former extending from west to east 74 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 82 yards.	King's Channel weir (S).

No. 19.

Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland, during the year 1878, and to 31st March, 1879.

APPENDIX,

No. 19.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners appealed against.	Result of Appeal to Court of Queen's Bench.
406	Maynoe.	Clare.	Refused.	23rd March, 1879.	Appeal.	—
407	Inglishmore.	Kerry.	Legal.	Do.	—	—
408	Maynoe.	Clare.	Report made to Court.	—	—	Judgment reversed.
409	Inglishmore.	Kerry.	Legal.	5th January, 1879.	—	—
410	Do.	Do.	Adjudged.	—	—	—
411	Do.	Do.	Legal.	29th January, 1879.	—	—

APPENDIX, No. 21.

APPENDIX,

No. 21.

QUANTITY of SALMON consigned to Billingsgate Market, from Ireland, during the year 1878.

4,378 large boxes, average weight 150 lbs. each, at 1s. 3d. per lb., equal to £41,043 15s. 6d.

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